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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

GREAT DISPATCH OF WORK.

List of Bills Passed Within Two Days.

MAYORS TO BE SALARIED, EXCEPT PRESENT INCUMBENTS.

Municipal Obligations Validated.

Special to Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, May 7, 1874.

SENATE.

Mr. White read in place an act to prevent undue discrimination by railroad companies in freight and passengers.

The following bills passed finally:

To provide for the recording of deaths by Registers of Wills.

To provide for the appointment of officers to fill vacancies in cases not provided for by the Constitution.

To validate the obligations of municipalities issued without authority of law.

To enable manufacturing companies to wind up their affairs after the expiration of their charters.

At the afternoon session, Mr. White read in place an act providing for contested elections in the courts.

Bills on first and second reading occupied the rest of the session.

HOUSE.

The House took a long calendar of bills on second reading this morning, and passed the following to third reading:

Mr. Roney, An act to punish commercial agencies for false representations.

Mr. Hays, An act committing indigent insane to Dixmont.

Mr. Christy, An act making Decoration Day a legal holiday.

The act providing for the gauging of oils, which was lost at the morning session, was reconsidered in the afternoon and passed.

The act enlarging the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace was voted down.

Mr. Gerwig's bill, making the office of Mayor a salaried one, passed the House with the proviso that it should not apply to persons already elected.

Mr. Newmyer called upon third reading and had passed, the act punishing the employment of children as street musicians.

Mr. Stranahan called up the bill to repeal the act authorizing the road supervisors of Hickey township, Mercer county, to levy additional road taxes.

The House bill in regard to payments of costs in cases of felony, came back from the Senate with many amendments.

Mr. Newmyer thought that as it was late in the session, the House had better concur in the amendments, which was immediately done.

NIGHT SESSION.

After a short preliminary struggle on a few unimportant bills and reports, House bill No. 393, introduced by Mr. Toner, of Westmoreland, repealing the entire Local Option law, was reached.

Mr. Wolfe got the floor and warmed up on the temperance side. The five minute debate cut him short.

Several claimed the floor when he sat down, but Mr. Campbell, of Butler, obtained recognition and said: Now, who are seeking to abrogate the control? Is it the people? It is not our leading statesmen, not the friends of education, not the business men, not the railroad men, not the banker, not our mothers, our sisters, our wives, whose prayers ascend to God daily that we may be men enough to stand against this fearful evil. [Cries of "Time."]

Mr. Ramey—I raise the point of order that the bill is not properly before the House.

Speaker McCormick—It is not well taken.

Mr. Brockway—I raise the point of order that the five minute rule should have laid over.

Speaker McCormick—The gentleman is too late.

Mr. Little—I do not expect that anything I can say will affect the bill. I did not believe this was the best law we could get, but the Legislature, in its wisdom—or rather in its desire to rid itself of responsibility, passed this Local Option. In guarding against the abuse of the liquor traffic, we worked a injury to a legitimate business—that of entertaining travelers—with which a custom for a long time associated the furnishing of liquor to the guests. I am quite confident that long customs cannot be altered by one stroke of the legislative pen. The vote in my district was 3,000 majority and was a vote in favor of trying the experiment. To the recent visit from Allegheny county I attach no little importance. That was a whisper of the coming storm which will be aroused all over this land. There is no lack of disposition among the temperance people to compel public men to consider this question. Public men were afraid to discuss it, but they will be forced to consider; and my opinion is that the proper course would be to strike at and annihilate the manufacture of it.

Mr. Campbell, of Butler—I know the law is not what it ought to be. I do not desire to shirk the responsibility of defaulting this. John Brown was a martyr to slavery, in order to show the iniquity of it, and I am ready to make the sacrifice in these cases.

Mr. Webb—I move again to postpone this bill.

Mr. Porter—I hope it will not be postponed. We have wasted enough time on this bill.

Mr. Newmyer defined his views on the subject, and claimed that the liquor men had stated their intention of presenting a rigid license law which should give satisfaction to the people; consequently the bill now under consideration was here in bad faith and against the remonstrance of three-fourths of the members from local option counties. This bill proposes to leave the question just where the act of 1872 found it, and does not equalize licenses or cut off any of the evils of local laws. It proposes to reform nothing and satisfies nobody.

Mr. Wolfe—Now, look at how Sampson was bound! It was not until his locks were shorn that his strength departed. Now I think we should listen to, and not shut out the pleadings of our mothers, our wives, our sisters who grieve over fallen ones. They have not had an opportunity to express themselves in any other way. Bring every scintilla of manhood you have now and vote against this bill.

Mr. Myer—I offer the following amendment: *Provided*, That before any license shall be granted, another vote shall be taken.

Mr. Wainwright—I hope that will not prevail. I wanted time given to the liquor men, but you would not grant it.

Mr. Wolfe—I hope it will prevail. We know that it has been the universal experience that the more liquor that is drank, the more pauperism and crime prevail. What signifies the paltry sum paid into the county treasury as license fees, when we pay out twice as much to support the jails and poorhouses.

Mr. Pyle—Will you vote for the bill if the amendment is added?

Mr. Wolfe—Will you?

Mr. Pyle—I decline to answer?

Mr. Wainwright—Do you expect to change a vote by your talk?

Mr. Wolfe—No! but I hope to open the eyes of your judgment and the ear of your conscience in regard to this bill. [Cries of "question."]

Mr. Brockway—I shall vote for this bill. I did vote for the postponement, but I think it is a late day in the session to bring in the bill.

Mr. Mitchell—It is alleged by those who favor the repeal that there has been a change of sentiment. Now, I hope gentlemen will be fair enough to adopt the amendment and let it go back. It is unsustainably wrong for men to come here from license counties and try to force license upon those counties which have voted against it. I hope members will speak out on this question, notwithstanding others may cry out for the previous question.

Mr. Christy—I have no hesitancy in meeting this question. Now, one gentleman says because he has fifty-six votes, he can pass the bill, and that might makes right.

Mr. Little—Well, was not that the argument used against Luzerne county?

Mr. Wainwright—Does the gentleman represent Sewickley borough or Allegheny county?

Mr. Christy—How would you like to have local option forced on you as you are trying to?

Speaker McCormick—The question is on the amendment, and not on the merits of the bill.

Mr. Christy—Well, there have been so many questions addressed to me that I shall not continue, but will reply at length on second reading.

The yeas and nays were called on Mr. Myer's amendment—yeas 35, nays 52. So it was not agreed to.

Mr. Webb offered an amendment fixing the license fee at $500.

The Speaker—Is not that amendment out of place? Can a bill repealing the prohibitory law be so amended as to regulate the sale of liquor?

Mr. Webb—I think it can.

Speaker McCormick—The Chair thinks the amendment is not germane and rules it out of order.

Mr. Ammerman offered a lengthy amendment, providing for a hospital, which was ruled out of order, and at 11 o'clock the yeas and nays were called—yeas 55, nays 42, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Ash, Brockway, Butler, Crawford, Cressler, Cregan, DeWitt, Dry, Egan, Foster, Gillespie, Hays, Hegeman, Heiges, Henry, Hildebrand, Jamison, Jones (Philadelphia), Kaufmann, Kennedy, Kimmel, Kistler, Laidley, Loftus, McCullough (Berks), McCullough (Philadelphia), Morgan (Schuylkill), Mylin, Newell, O'Brien, O'Neil, Petriken, Piper, Porter, Pyle, Reyburn, Reynolds, Rutter, Salter, Sheibley, Shuman, Smith (Berks), Smith (Philadelphia), Snyder, Steckel, Talley, Toner, Tshudy, Vogdes, Waddell, Wainwright, Welsh, Worrell, Yerkes and McCormick, Speaker—55.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen (Dauphin), Allen (Warren), Allison, Ammerman, Baily, Baird, Bates (Bedford), Burchinell, Campbell, Cary, Christy, Fortenbaugh, Jones (Potter), Jones (Susquehanna), Little, McCreery, McCune, Moore, McKee, McMullin, Morgan (Lawrence), Mitchell, Myer, Newmyer, Oliver, Potter, Ramey, Thompson (Armstrong), Thompson (Fayette), Webb, Wolfe and Young—32. Mr. Stranahan was paired with Mr. Gerwig.

So the repeal passed first reading, and the liquor men went off to have a jollification.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, May 6, 1874.

The Senate did a big day's work to-day, but the House got into a snarl on points of order and constitutional questions, and did comparatively little, although it held three sessions.

In the Senate, at the morning session, the committees reported about thirty bills, about one half of which were reported negatively, and the other half were House bills. But few original bills now remain in the hands of committees. The bills negatived to-day embrace two to regulate medical practice, an act amendatory of the road laws in Lawrence township, Susquehanna county; an act to provide for the enforcement of mechanics' and other liens, an act to increase the fees of justices and constables, an act relative to suits by sheriffs in favor of county officers, an act for grading and paving streets in boroughs, an act to prevent the removal of gravel, &c., from unseated lands, and an act to protect the possession of land recovered by ejectment.

Mr. Playford offered a resolution to amend the 29th rule so as to make it apply to the exclusion only of bills prohibited "by the Constitution," instead of "by the 7th section of the 3d article of the Constitution." The claim is that under two sections of the Constitution, corporation charters may be amended by special laws, while they are prohibited only by one section. It is contended, therefore, that where bills are excluded by the 3d article and permitted by the 7th section, the latter should prevail, as being the most liberal in its grant of legislative power, the judicial rule of construction being that, where there are conflicting provisions in the Constitution, the one most favorable to the Legislature should prevail to the exclusion of the other.

The vote was 15 to 14, so the resolution fell, but the closeness of the vote is indicative of the fact that, unless the Constitution is amended in its conflicting provisions, a strong party will grow up in the State in favor of so construing that instrument as to permit special legislation with regard to corporations and their charters, and committed to the policy of passing local bills in reference to them. The bill, the ruling out of which caused the offering of the resolution, was a bill to amend the charter of a corporation in Brownsville, and if this class of legislation is ever recognized as legitimate and constitutional, the new Constitution will eventually be found to have accomplished little in the way of preventing special legislation. The present Legislature is apparently opposed to the interpretation which opens the way to this sort of business, but the next may not be; and the closeness of to-day's vote shows that even this Legislature is in doubt upon the subject. If the corporations find that there is an open door in this direction the feeling in favor of Mr. Playford's doctrine will grow, instead of decrease.

The senate to-day adopted the five minute rule, which will cut short the long speeches of a heap of speeches can still be got in under the five minute limitation.

Mr. Humphreys, as before indicated, moved to reconsider the vote by which Senate bill No. 214, relative to damages for street openings, was killed. The motion prevailed, by a close vote, and the bill again came before the Senate, but the vigorous and earnest speeches made against it by Messrs. Ermentrout, McKinley, Eunn, Davis, Lamon and others, showed that there had been no change of sentiment, and that if a vote were again had, the bill would fall. Mr. Graham accordingly moved to postpone it for the present, which was agreed to, and the bill lies over until again called up.

Mr. Graham and Mr. Anderson read a pile of dispatches from Pittsburgh and Allegheny, urging the passage of the bill; but the representatives of every other city in the State insisted that they did not want any such law, and that unless it could be confined to Pittsburgh and Allegheny, they would not vote for it. The Constitution, unfortunately, prohibits the passage of any but general bills on subjects relating to cities, and a bill which suits our cities does not suit any other. Mr. Humphreys worked energetically to get the bill reconsidered, and carried the Senate with him, on *that* point; and if unable to carry the bill through, it will not be for want of effort on the part and on the part of his colleagues, Messrs. Anderson and Graham.

I judge, from some dispatches received, that the defeat of this bill is believed, in your city, to have been a personal influence working here, adverse to the people who are managing your city affairs. Nothing could be further from the truth. No adverse influence from Pittsburgh has been used. Your correspondent, last week, called attention to this bill as introducing a new principle into municipal affairs, but having found, upon examination, that the Committee on Judiciary had reported for damages for street opening upon the municipalities, has co-operated with our Senators in favor of the bill. The opposition comes from Philadelphia and the other cities in the State, and it has, so far, defeated the measure and the arguments and appeals so freely used in behalf of the bill. The answer to all the arguments used was that it would open the door to endless litigation and expense. The fear is, I think, groundless, but no consideration has yet availed to remove it.

On motion of Mr. Rutan, the vote by which Senate bill No. 298, to punish the sale and traffic in mineral water bottles, and other bottles, and for the protection of bottlers and venders of mineral water and other beverages in this Commonwealth, was passed, was reconsidered, the bill amended and laid over.

On motion of Mr. Ermentrout, the vote by which Senate bill No. 294, for the prevention of horses, cattle, sheep or swine running at large in the various townships of the Commonwealth, was negatived, was reconsidered, and the further consideration of the bill was postponed for the present.

Mr. Humphreys made a report from the Committee of Conference on House bill No. 169, relating to the office of Superintendent of Internal Affairs, which was adopted. It was also agreed to in the House.

Mr. McClure presented a report from the Committee of Conference on Senate bill No. 46, relating to the Board of Public Charities, which was adopted, and the House concurred.

Mr. Fitch presented a report from the Committee of Conference on House bill No. 5, relating to the change of venue in civil cases, which was laid over to be printed.

The following appointments by the Governor were confirmed:

Commissioners of Deeds—Wm. R. Tenn, Elizabeth, N. J.; Charles Kubbelsdorf, Chicago, Ill.

Notaries Public—Arthur B. Mann, Conderport, Potter county; Levi Keppler, Fremont, Snyder county, and Charles H. Utterson, Philadelphia.

The following bills passed finally:

To impose penalties upon employees of railroad and canal companies for selling commodities to the companies employing them and for engaging in the business of common carriers thereof.

House bill relative to burial grounds situated in incorporated boroughs.

House joint resolution requesting the United States government to donate Carlisle barracks to the use of the Soldiers' Orphans' Schools of Pennsylvania.

To repeal an act entitled An act defining the line of Spruce street, between Eighth and Ninth streets, in the city of Philadelphia, approved the 10th of May, A. D. 1871, and a supplement thereto, approved April 3, A. D. 1872.

Joint resolution providing for a commission to inquire into the condition of the criminal insane of this Commonwealth and make report to the Legislature.

To authorize the Auditor General and State Treasurer to settle all outstanding claims due for work done and material furnished the Constitutional Convention.

To authorize Robert Cummins, Joseph Harkness and Rev. J. A. McGill, the trustees of the Associate Presbyterian church and congregation of Reesville, to sell and convey the real estate belonging to said church and congregation, situate in Reesville, Mifflin county. This bill was opposed by Mr. White as unconstitutional, but finally passed unanimously.

Conferring upon the Councils of certain cities of this Commonwealth the power to reorganize the municipal departments thereof.

House bill supplementary to the several acts relating to the State Treasurer and Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. This is the bill which has so sorely troubled the tender conscience of the *Gazette*. It will gratify that paper to know that it has gone to the Governor.

A supplement to an act entitled An act granting a pension to Samuel Hamilton, approved April 3, A. D. 1867.

House bill to validate the action of officers selecting and drawing jurors.

A further supplement to an act entitled An act for the better confirmation of the estate of persons holding or claiming under femme covert, and for establishing a mode in which husband and wife may hereafter convey their estates.

An act authorizing the formation of partnership associations in which the capital subscribed shall alone be responsible for the debts of the association, except under certain circumstance. This is Mr. Wallace's bill for creating "limited" corporations.

An act to facilitate the transfer of stocks and loans.

The following bills on third reading and final passage were disposed of as stated:

To prevent horses, cattle, mules, sheep and swine from running at large in Salem township, Wayne county. Defeated by a vote of 12 yeas to 11 nays. Mr. Fitch defended this bill on the ground that it did not relate to the municipal affairs of cities or townships; but Mr. Ermentrout showed that it conferred special powers on the constable and justices of the township, and was therefore forbidden. It failed to get the constitutional vote of 17, and therefore fell.

Relating to prison inspectors, their salaries, and regulating prisons and the appointment of prison solicitors. Fell on third reading.

To prevent the destruction of forests, farm fences, buildings and other property by fire from railroad locomotives or engines. Amended and laid over.

To repeal an act entitled A supplement to the act entitled An act relating to executions, approved June 16, A. D. 1836, approved April 7, A. D. 1856. Laid over on third reading.

To authorize the improvement of the rafting channel of the Delaware river, and appropriating two thousand dollars therefor. Indefinitely postponed. The vote indefinitely postponing this bill was reconsidered in the afternoon, and the bill was again indefinitely postponed, 14 to 12.

Mr. Davis, from the Committee of Conference on Senate bill No. 54, an act fixing compensation of members of the General Assembly and the number, duties and compensation of the officers and employees thereof, made a report, which was assigned to Tuesday next. The House also adopted the report, and the bill goes to the Governor.

The afternoon session of the Senate was mainly devoted to bills on first and second reading. The following were disposed of on second reading, as stated:

An act to punish commercial agents for false representation of the business condition of certain parties. Recommitted.

House bill to repeal an act, entitled An act to prevent frauds upon travelers, approved May 6, 1863, and a supplement to said act, entitled An act amending the proviso in section five of said act, approved April 10, 1872. Recommitted.

House bill relative to entailments, heretofore postponed, was resumed and passed second reading.

A bill to regulate taxation for local purposes, previously postponed, was resumed, amended and passed second reading. It subjects all real estate, except schools, churches and cemeteries, to taxation for local purposes.

In the House, the day was spent exclusively on bills on first and second reading, and a large number were acted on. The night session was given up specially to Senate bill No. 63, relative to the organization of cities, which was amended and passed second reading. The following bills were reported from committee, negatively, which kills them:

An act to provide for the support of the Home of the Friendless Children of the city and county of Lancaster.

An act to authorize the purchase of Rogers' Geological Survey for the use of each member of the Legislature and the officers thereof.

A supplement to an act for the prevention of vice and immorality upon the Lord's day, so far as relates to boring, pumping or drilling oil wells or running machinery.

Senate bill 242, An act relative to days of grace on negotiable papers.

A supplement to the act of 9th March, 1855, in relation to causes of divorce.

Mr. Young's bill, a supplement to the act in relation to county rates and levies, prescribing the basis for valuation of lands used for agricultural purposes, passed first reading.

A bill to establish a new liquor license law, and virtually repealing the Local Option law, gave rise, on first reading, to a most spirited fight. The motion to dispense with going into Committee of the Whole was negatived, yeas 31, nays 52, and the House went into Committee of the Whole, where the bill was discussed. The yeas and nays cannot be called in committee, and on a rising vote the bill was negatived, and was so reported to the House. The effect of this action was to bring the House to a direct vote on agreeing to the report of the committee. If agreed to, the bill would fail; if not agreed to, the rejection of the report would bring the bill again before the House. The vote by yeas and nays resulted, yeas 47, nays 49, the friends of Local Option voting aye. This was a close shave, and on a motion being made by Mr. Webb to postpone the bill for the present, it was agreed to.

[The bill substantially re-enacts the old license law, dividing the dealers into classes paying as follows: First class dealers whose sales exceed $20,000 per annum, license $500; second class, sales exceeding $15,000, license $300; third class, sales exceeding $10,000, license $150; fourth class, exceeding $5,000, license $75; all sales under $5,000 to pay $50 license. The bill also contains a section repealing the Local Option law. It provides no penalty for violation of its provisions, and requires licenses to be granted simply as a matter of course, and not by demanding the usual safeguards and remedies.]

The same question came up again on a bill to repeal the Local Option law so far as relates to Luzerne county. Mr. Wolfe raised the point of order that the bill was unconstitutional, as it regulates the affairs of counties.

The Speaker decided the point as not well taken.

Mr. Wolfe appealed from the decision of the Chair, and while engaged writing out the appeal, a motion was made to adjourn, which was agreed to, and the House adjourned until afternoon. At the afternoon session, after long debate, the Chair was sustained, 34 to 34.

The following bills were finally read, reading:

To sanction and appoint the fees to be received by the justices of the peace and constables of the Commonwealth. Negatived. [The bill increasing the fees from fifty to one hundred per cent.]

To repeal a supplement to the acts limiting actions against real estate, approved April 13, 1850.

The House Committee on Constitutional Reform to-day negatived Mr. Rutan's Senate bill to appoint a commission to propose to the next Legislature amendments to the Constitution. This is, therefore, the end of that proposition. SPECIAL.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Consolidation of Iron Mountain and Cairo and Alton.

ST. LOUIS, May 7.—The consolidation of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain and Cairo and Alton Railroads has been fully effected, with a new Board of Directors, as follows: Thomas Allen, Gerard B. Allen, S. D. Barlow, S. H. Laflin, Samuel Copp, W. R. Allen, of St. Louis; Wm. H. Turft, H. G. Marquand, W. J. Blodget, Gen. Cabal Ward, J. Bigelow, of New York; N. M. Rose and J. M. Loughborough, of Little Rock. The following are the officers of the consolidated company: Thos. Allen, President; H. G. Marquand, New York, Vice President; D. W. McWilliams, of St. Louis, Treasurer; S. D. Barlow, Secretary; Thos. McKissock, General Superintendent; J. H. Morley, Chief Engineer, and James M. Loughborough, Land Commissioner. The road will hereafter be known as the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway. The old name of Cairo and Alton will be called in and canceled, and new consolidated stock and bonds will take their place. Arrangements have been made to run the trains from here to Austin, Texas, on the International Road of Texas from Texarkana.

Kansas Pacific Directors.

TOPEKA, Kas., May 7.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Kansas Pacific Railway was held in Lawrence to-day. Robert E. Carr, Adolphus Mierces, of Greeley; W. B. Lewis, Jr., S. M. Edgell, John D. Perry, Theodore G. Meir, and Robert Barnes, of St. Louis; Thomas A. Scott and M. Baird, of Philadelphia, and L. H. Meyer, of New York, were elected Directors. Robert E. Carr was elected President of the company.

LANCASTER, O.

Suicide of a Lady---A Man with the Hydrophobia.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LANCASTER, O., May 7, 1874.

Mrs. Joseph Headly, of Starr township, Hocking county, committed suicide on Tuesday morning.

William Arnot, a farmer, passed through here to-day on the Cincinnati and Muskingum Valley Railroad, heavily chloromed. He was suffering from hydrophobia.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 8, 1 A. M.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY.

For New England, the Middle States and the Lower Lake region, generally clear weather and southeast to southwest winds will prevail, with slight rise in temperature and falling barometer.

For the Atlantic and Gulf States, generally clear weather, southerly to westerly winds, no decided change in temperature and continued high barometer. For the Upper Lake region, and thence southward over the Ohio Valley and Tennessee, generally clear weather, southeast to southwest winds, rising temperature and falling barometer. For the Northwest, generally clear and warm weather, with southerly winds and low barometer.

FIRE RECORD.

Newport, Minn.—$12,000.

ST. PAUL, May 7.—The saw and grist mill of Schofield & Co., at Newport, Washington county, was burned yesterday. Loss $12,000; partly insured.

Springfield, Ills.—$25,000.

CHICAGO, May 7.—One of the roundhouses of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad, at Springfield, Ills., was burned last night. Loss $25,000.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The Darien Canal Commissioners have arrived at Key West, returning home.

The Iowa State Republican Convention is called to meet at Des Moines on July 8d.

The total amount of Philadelphia's contributions to the Louisiana sufferers is over $18,000.

The vote of the House on the Centennial bill is universally condemned in Philadelphia.

The steamers Periere, from Brest, and America, from Bremen, have arrived at New York.

H. D. Newcomb, President of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, had an attack of paralysis Wednesday night, and lies in a critical condition.

Ex-City Treasurer Sprague, of Brooklyn, has been acquitted, and will institute proceedings to recover the property he assigned to secure the city against loss.

The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, at Louisville, will receive the Commissioners from the General Conference this morning.

Base Ball—At New York, Atlantics (professionals) 11, Flyaways (amateur) 12; at Philadelphia, Athletics 7, Philadelphias 1; at Hartford, Hartfords 22, Baltimores 2.

Five hundred coal heavers engaged in loading vessels at Cleveland, struck yesterday. A disposition towards a riotous demonstration was checked by the police.

The constabulary of Worcester, Massachusetts, yesterday dropped upon fifteen of the principal "patent beer" saloons and seized about a hundred kegs of the suspected beverage.

The Ohio Constitutional Convention has adopted a plan for legislative apportionment, including provisions for minority voting in all counties where more than two Representatives or two Senators are to be elected.

Ex-President Johnson spoke an hour and three-quarters in Nashville last night on finance. He is opposed to inflation, but favors free banking on legal tenders only. He also advocated the election of President and United States Senators by the people.

Reports from Chicot county, Arkansas, give distressing accounts of the suffering among the laborers and their families in that vicinity, many of whom have subsisted for several days upon the carcasses of cattle that have died from disease or have been drowned by the inundation.

In the New Dominion Parliament a bill to incorporate an international transportation company, with a capital of five millions, has been read a third time. The company proposes, with its capital and the commercial influences of the Western States, to utilize the St. Lawrence and its inland seas.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

CENTENNIAL BILL VOTED DOWN.

The Vote Reconsidered by a Majority of Two.

MOTION TO RECOMMIT PENDING.

General Amnesty the Price of Southern Support.

INTRODUCTION OF FISH INTO WESTERN RIVERS.

The Attorney General Confesses Carelessness.

NEW TOBACCO TAX BILL.

McCOOK'S CONFIRMATION DOUBTFUL.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 7, 1874.

A Check to the Centennial.

The proposed appropriation of three millions for the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia in 1876, met with a check in the House of Representatives to-day, but sufficiently recovered before the close to indicate a more favorable feeling. The first action was the result of bad management on the part of the friends of the bill. The Centennial Committee counted upon 133 votes in favor of the bill, but the House by a vote of 138 to 92 refused to order its engrossment.

All Hope Not Lost.

Mr. Burleigh, of Maine, then gave notice that he desired to have the bill recommitted, and in view of that notice the House, by a vote of 129 to 117, refused to clinch the vote by laying a motion to reconsider on the table. The question then came up on the reconsideration, which was carried by a majority of two only. The pending question, which will come up to-morrow as unfinished business, is the recommitment of the bill. The West generally is said against it, as did also the South, especially the Democrats.

Opposition of Southern Members.

The votes of the latter are explained by the fact that Mr. Kelley, who had charge of the bill, refused to permit an amendment proposed by Mr. Crittenden, of Missouri, declaring general amnesty on the Fourth of July, 1876. If there is to be a jubilee in 1876, the Southern members want it to be one for the whole country, and not for a section. They believe that every one be relieved of his legal and political disabilities, no matter what his position may have been in the Southern Confederacy. They believe that before Congress the most elaborate speeches will be made with reference to the emancipation of the negro; in that connection they want something to be said in favor of universal amnesty. The Pennsylvania delegation, and the Committee on the Centennial had a meeting this evening and agreed that Mr. Kristedeter's amendment should be voted on. This action will secure an almost unanimous Southern vote in favor of recommittal.

The Spread of Shad and Salmon.

Professor Baird, United States Fish Commissioner, was before the House Committee on Appropriations to-day requesting the appropriation necessary to continue his important work. The Professor has perfected his arrangements and has all the apparatus ready to carry out his proposed stocking of the Western rivers with shad and salmon. In order to do this, the various Congress will be obliged to act promptly. Prof. Baird to-day received a letter from one of the largest fishmongers of New York, stating that, as the result of the work of the Fish Commission, shad were never more numerous nor so cheap as this season. The same success is assured for the Western rivers, if the appropriation continues the work already commenced.

The Nomination of General McCook to be Governor of Colorado, was recommitted to-day. The enemies of General McCook say that this is equivalent to a rejection.

The Attorney General Turns Up.

Attorney General Williams was before the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice to-day and admitted that there had been abuses in the use of the contingent fund of his department, owing to the fact that it had been left entirely in the charge of a responsible clerk. Mr. Williams also stated that he had taken the fund in his own hands and would give it his personal attention hereafter.

Information Respecting Epidemics.

The Committee on Military Affairs have decided to report adversely on the petition of the American Institute of Homeopathy to extend the operations of the weather signal service to announce the rise and progress of epidemics. The additional expense would be $5,000 a year. The committee are of the opinion that the newspapers now give timely notice of the spread of epidemics.

Tax on Tobacco.

Commissioner Douglass is much opposed to the bill agreed on to-day by the Ways and Means Committee, allowing tobacco producers to sell one hundred dollars worth free of taxes. Mr. Douglass says it will be impossible to restrict the provision to one hundred sales, and thinks the Internal Revenue will lose three millions annually if the bill is passed.

INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION.

Dr. J. B. Miles, Secretary of the International Code Society, organized last year at Brussels, also Secretary of the American Peace Society, is here in accordance with the directions of the meeting recently held at Cooper Institute to urge the adoption by Congress of measures favoring the system of international arbitration. He had an interview with President Grant to-day, at which the President expressed a very warm interest in the movement, and said: "The nations are fast becoming so civilized as to feel that there is a better way to settle their difficulties than by fighting."

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 7, 1874.

THE ETHIOPIA OVERDUE.

Considerable anxiety exists owing to the non-arrival of the steamship Ethiopia, now nineteen days out, from Glasgow for this port. Two steamers of the same line, which sailed after the Ethiopia, have arrived here.

MUCH MARRIED AND DIVORCED.

A curious case of a thrice-married woman who draws alimony from two divorced husbands, was discussed yesterday in the Supreme Court. An inferior court had refused the application of one of the discarded husbands to be released from the legal obligation to support another man's wife, and the case became public on his appeal.

SHIPMENT OF COIN.

The steamship Thuringia took out to-day $500,000 in gold coin, and $50,000 in silver.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The one hundredth and sixth annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held to-day. Resolutions were adopted expressing gratitude to Almighty God and congratulating their fellow-citizens on the defeat of the proposed amendment to the State Constitution, which would have prevented the enlargement and improvement of the water ways of the State.

THE DANISH CONVICTS

who arrived here by the steamship Washington, will be sent back to Denmark by the same vessel.

SUDDEN DEATH OF WELL-KNOWN CITIZENS.

John Hecker, of the firm of Hecker Bros., of Croton mills celebrity, died suddenly to-day.

DISCHARGES FROM NAVY YARD.

Two hundred laborers were discharged from the Brooklyn navy yard yesterday, and four hundred more will be suspended on Saturday, until June 1st.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Sentence of an Ex-United States Marshal.

NASHVILLE, May 7.—Joseph H. Blackburn, ex-United States Marshal of this district, was sentenced by Judge Trigg, in the United States District Court yesterday, to four and a half years of hard labor in the State prison, for the alleged crime of forging the signatures of the sureties on his official bond.

The Louisiana Sufferers.

NEW ORLEANS, May 7.—The Governor and Relief Committee receive letters daily from the overflowed parishes giving details of the condition of the inhabitants. Recent letters from Codahoula, Caldwell, Concordia, Franklin, Ouachita, Rapids and Tensas parishes show no improvement, but indicate additional affliction by sickness.

Dr. R. C. Burch, writing from Bosobel plantation, Ouachita parish, says there are three thousand people within the limits of his practice, many of whom are suffering from sickness caused by exposure on account of the overflow. He is unable to supply the demand for medicines, and asks that medicine be forwarded, offering to distribute it to the sick and suffering.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

England.

CAPTAIN LORAINE BLOWS COLD.

LONDON, May 7.—Sir Lumbeton Loraine, in a communication to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, says: "The reported interview with myself, published in a New York paper, is fictitious. I never said blood was thicker than water, that the people of England have a strong affection for their American cousin and that it would give me great pleasure to receive a silver brick. Whatever may be my opinions, I am no admirer of those Englishmen who are given to fawning upon their American cousins at the expense of their own self-respect.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—MEXICO—WASHINGTON TREATY—ERIE RAILROAD.

LONDON, May 7.—In the House of Commons to-day, in reply to George Anderson, member for Glasgow, Robert Bourke, Under Secretary for the Foreign Department, said Her Majesty's government desires a resumption of diplomatic relations with Mexico, and is ready to receive overtures to that end, but none such have, as yet, been received. Mr. Bourke also, in reply to Sir Henry Wolff, said that the present government had not considered it their duty to take steps to carry into execution the sixth clause of the Treaty of Washington.

In reply to an inquiry from Julian Goldsmid, Sir C. B. Adderly, President of the Board of Trade, stated that Tyler, a Government Inspector attached to the Board of Trade, was going to America on a two years' leave of absence to examine into the affairs of the Erie Railroad, but the arrangement was a private one of which the government was not officially cognizant. Mr. Goldsmid gave notice that he would call the attention of the House to the matter.

THE COAL STRIKE ENDED.

The coal miners of Durham have yielded to the terms of the employers and the strike has ended.

Spain.

CASTELAR TO SERRANO—CARLISTS NOT YANQUIS-KILL—DON CARLOS HOPEFUL.

MADRID, May 7.—Castelar has tendered his congratulations to Marshal Serrano on his success in the North of Spain.

Replying to the congratulation of a provincial deputation, Marshal Serrano said that the Carlist movement was only sham-ism—it vanished entirely.

Don Carlos has issued a proclamation to his followers, expressing confidence that his cause will eventually triumph.

SEEKING RECOGNITION OF GERMANY.

LONDON, May 8.—A telegram from the capture of Bilbao, the Spanish government again applied to Germany for the recognition of the Republic.

Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, May 7.—Steamships Trinacria and City of Richmond, from New York, arrived out.

European Markets.

LONDON, May 7.—Bullion in Bank of England decreased £25,000. Proportion of Bank reserve to liabilities 35 per cent. Consols for money, 93⅞@93⅝; for account, 93⅝@93⅞. 5-20s, 1865, 106½; 1867, 106¾; 10-40s, 104½. New York Central, 98; Erie, 23¼@23⅝; Illinois Central, 97½. Tallow, 38s 6d. Linseed oil, 28s 6c. Turpentine, 30s.

PARIS, May 7.—Specie in Bank of France increased 18,575,000 francs during the past week. Rentes, 80 francs 50 centimes.

FRANKFORT, May 7.—United States 5-20s of 1862, 98⅝.

LIVERPOOL, May 7.—Cotton firm: middling uplands, 9⅝@9⅝d; Orleans, 9⅝@9⅝d; sales, 12,000 bales; American 7,000, speculation and export 2,000. Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged. Pork, 67s 6d. Beef, 97s 6d. Lard, 48s 6d. Tallow, 38s.

ANTWERP, May 7.—Refined petroleum, 32¾ francs.

ARKANSAS.

Supreme Court of the State Recognize Brooks as Governor--The Military Situation Unchanged.

JUDGMENT OF SUPREME COURT.

LITTLE ROCK, May 7.—Four of the five Judges of the Supreme Court met inside the bar-rail this morning and delivered an opinion in the case of Joseph Brookes, Henry Page, State Treasurer; in which plaintiff prays for a writ of mandamus against the treasurer on account of the refusal of the latter to pay one thousand dollars on

The Commercial.

FRIDAY, MAY 8, 1874.

ANOTHER illustration of the spread of American ideas. The favorite songs of the British troops in Ashantee were "John Brown" and "Pamp, tramp," which our soldier boys loved so well.

WILL the New York *Tribune* permit us casually to remark that this constant magnifying of its editorial wisdom by the belittling of the popular conscience and intelligence, is becoming slightly offensive?

A LOUISVILLE paper says that a Pittsburgh company propose to establish a glass factory in Trousdale county, Kentucky, provided the citizens will take one-half the stock. Geologists pronounce the silex found in that county the finest for making glass in the United States, if not in the world.

NOTWITHSTANDING that the season has been unusually cold and backward, the Erie canal has this year been opened at an earlier date than for three years past. A large collection of produce is awaiting transportation, and a great number of boats have already cleared for the journey.

AT THE municipal election at Oakdale, California, on Monday, the BOOTH candidates, known as the "Independents" or "Dolly Vardens," were beaten by unprecedented majorities. This is the first important election held in the State since BOOTH made his contest for United States Senator.

THEODORE TILTON informs us that ANNA DICKINSON has been invited to speak before the Legislature of this State. The eulogist of WOODHULL is mistaken. Our legislators experience quite enough involuntary annoyances without voluntarily adding to their number by subjecting themselves to the tender platform mercies of this voluble scold.

NEXT week the farmers of Virginia are to assemble in convention at Richmond. The gathering is to comprise delegates from every county in the State. It is to be hoped the proceedings may show the agricultural proprietors of Virginia to be thoroughly imbued with the spirit of progress—but we should like to see them manifest a stronger determination to *run it into the ground.*

THE iron trade throughout the country is greatly depressed. It is estimated that one hundred and seventy-five thousand men who are usually employed at rolling mills, furnaces, etc., are out of employment to-da , in consequence of the paralyzation of the iron business. Over one thousand men were the other day made idle by a partial suspension of the iron works at Troy, alone, on account of the depression in the market.

THE opposition press is making a great outcry over the fact—which, certainly, is shameful enough—that twenty Republican County Treasurers in South Carolina have turned out to be defaulters. We trust these righteously indignant papers will not take it amiss if we remind them that this is two less than the number of Democratic counties in Ohio in whose Treasury departments defalcations have been discovered within the past year or so.

NEW YORK papers say it is too late to look for any revival in the dry goods trade there this spring, although there is quite a large and near-by trade yet to come in. Jobbers are perfectly indifferent now as to what may be done at Washington regarding financial legislation. Had affairs been settled one way or the other weeks ago a decided impetus would have been given to business. What the merchants wanted was a settled policy, whatever it might mean—inflation or contraction.

THE result of recent improvements in fuel-burning machines in England, will, it is estimated, reduce the consumption of fuel in that country one-third, and prolong to that extent the limited coal supply of Great Britain. It is work of time and labor, however, to change the habits of a whole people, and for many years to come there is likely to be an enormous waste. Still the high price of fuel will hasten the era of economy. To ourselves, also, this question is by no means an unimportant one.

THE Connecticut Legislature, now in session, is the first Legislative body in that State for twenty years which the Democracy have controlled. The all-absorbing subject is the United States Senatorship, the caucus for which will be held next Wednesday. Some are pushing the statistician and free trade *doctrinaire*, DAVID A. WELLS; and there are a number of other eager aspirants for the place. The probabilities are, however, that the moneybags of Congressman BARNUM, a wealthy manufacturer, will carry him through.

A THOROUGHLY utilitarian Boston paper doubts whether the practical outcome of LIVINGSTONE'S long self-immuration in the torrid solitudes of Africa, at all compensates for the many sacrifices and sufferings which he endured. This is a mean and narrow view to take of the subject. There are some things in the world which cannot be measured by the standard of "use." That which we term civilization is the outgrowth of precisely such suffering and sacrifice as that which this great missionary of humanity for a quarter of a century daily confronted and bore. Manhood always carries with it a fertilizing power.

IT IS evident that the relations between France and Germany are becoming more and more critical. Among the German bankers of New York there is said to be no concealment of the belief that the drift is towards another war, and that the present summer will not pass away without seeing it begun. They also believe that Russia will stand by Germany in that event. This feeling, to some extent, explains the feverishness that exists in the stock and gold markets. Every right-minded man must deplore even the possibility of another collision between these two important powers, but it cannot be denied that the outlook is ominous.

IT IS intimated that Governor MOSES, of South Carolina, despairing of his re-election and resenting the Republican party's repudiation of him, contemplates inaugurating a *coup d'etat* by which the State will be safely transferred to the Democrats. Nor is this at all improbable. MOSES—who denies that he is a Jew, and who certainly cannot be classed as a Christian—is simply a shrewd, plausible, avaricious, facile political adventurer, without the slightest particle of scrupulosity or conscience. He is the man who hauled down the United States flag at Fort Sumter upon the surrender of the garrison at that place, and during the earlier days of the rebellion none among the secessionists of that State were more fierce or furious against the United States government than he.

A BROWNSVILLE, Texas, paper intimates that the return of the veteran soldier and intriguer, SANTA ANNA, to Mexico, is because he has been appointed the agent of the Texas Pacific Railroad, to negotiate the purchase in behalf of the company of large mining interests in Senora, Chihuahua, New Leon, and the tier of Northern Mexican States lying on our side of the Sierra Madre. These mines are among the very richest in the world, and they have been the means of establishing commercial relations between Mexico and England of hundreds of millions of dollars. This trade properly belongs to the United States. Should the company succeed in purchasing these mines, it is not impossible that it may prove the entering wedge to subsequent annexation; while, in any event, it could not fail to prove of great importance in its results to the commerce of the country.

AN INVENTION which is expected to prove of great practical utility and value in straightening river channels, cutting through sand bars, etc., has just been perfected, in the shape of a submarine mud-plough. It is described as being quite simple in construction, and experiments show that it is likely to prove very effectual where there is a current of water. There are two or more large augers or screws set in an iron frame, worked by endless chains by steam power, placed in a vessel anchored over the place to be deepened. The iron frame, screws or augers, can be elevated or depressed readily at will, from five to twenty-five feet. The machine is a self-propeller, and it is claimed that it will displace from one thousand to one hundred thousand cubic yards per day. In combination with the plough there are grapplers to grapple and hoist any sunken logs, trees, roots, or similar obstructions. The invention promises to be of considerable benefit in improving the channels of our Western rivers, and lessening the danger of their navigation.

PROFESSOR SWING'S TRIAL.

Chicago has on hand just now a trial for heresy which seems to be watched with more curiosity and interest than anything else, whether local or remote. It is, in fact, the Chicago sensation of the hour. In comparison with it, Chicagoans being judges, inflation and all other questions, partisan and political, sink into insignificance. So much, we suppose, may be confidently inferred from the fact that on last Sunday the approaching trial was the subject of discourse, of of more or less frequent allusion, in a dozen or more of the city pulpits outside of the Presbyterian denomination to which the alleged heretic, Professor SWING belongs, and reports of the trial fill whole pages of the city newspapers. With a single exception as it would appear, all the preachers of other sects who discussed or referred to the subject at all did so for the purpose of appealing to public opinion against the prosecution. Charity may ascribe their interposition to sympathy for a fellow mortal assailed by enemies, suspicion may ascribe it to theological antipathy unwilling to miss a favorable opportunity of exhibiting an unpopular system of religious doctrine with its adherents to public contempt and abhorrence. It is rational to take for granted that, while some of the speakers may have been moved by one of these motives and others of them by the other, most of them, conscious of mixed feelings, were chiefly attracted by the pertinence of the theme. It was the topic of the day, which they as live ministers of the Word preaching to the times, felt bound to utilize for the edification of their congregation and for their own advantage.

The only circumstance which gives Professor SWING'S trial any more than local interest is its possible effect upon the relations between Old School and New School Presbyterians established by the union which three years ago combined them in a single organization. About thirty years before the union referred to they had separated on account of certain differences of opinion concerning the interpretation of the Westminster Confession and Catechism. Whether upon the mere ground of this speculative divergence without the agitation of the slavery question, they would have separated is a question which we have no call to discuss. No doubt in the years immediately preceding the disruption, the theological controversy was intensified in some minds by the element of slavery. Doubtless some of the agitators desired disruption in the interest of the peculiar institution, which it was expected to strengthen in ways easily understood. Still most of the leading champions of each party or school differed decidedly from those of the other party as to the interpretation of the symbols of their common church. The Old School men were in favor of a strict construction of the books, while the New School men favored a lax or at least a less rigorous acceptation of their language regarding some points of doctrine. While one school held fast and insisted that all who subscribed the doctrinal standards were bound in conscience and honor to hold fast their obvious meaning as it had been understood and accepted by former generations of the faithful, the other party professed to regard theology as a progressive science, and to believe that some of the statements of the standards required modification in accordance with the fresh light cast upon the subject by more thorough study of the Bible and by the advance of knowledge. It is impossible to tell, it would be invidious to try to tell, which of the two schools, the Old or the New, conceded the more in order to form the reunion which at last took place. There has been a little controversy on the subject, members of each of the old bodies contending that the other had surrendered the position it occupied at the time of the division. Possibly both are partly right in this contention. It is, however, certain that the Old School as a whole never intended to deny its substantial loyalty to the Calvinistic Confession, and that the New School as a whole never intended to surrender the greater freedom of thought it had claimed. But a younger generation in each of the schools, in the presence of heresies and principles assailing the foundations of all religious belief, and in the light of expanding knowledge, seem to have been drawn into opinion by the conviction that their forces were divided on insufficient grounds. These younger men agreeing substantially as to most doctrines of their standards, could agree cheerfully to differ as to the rest. Still, in both bodies and among both laity and clergy there was a strong current of opinion and sentiment hostile to the alliance, at the time of its consummation, and we know not that it has even yet ceased to exist.

On the first day of his trial Professor SWING gave a frank and clearly worded account of his theological position. From this statement it appears that he was a New School man before the reunion and that he has incurred the charge of heresy by simply exercising the liberty of interpretation always common in that branch of the church. He may indeed have taken slightly more liberty than has been usual, but he has not taken more than, we doubt not, most of the school would readily allow him to enjoy. This has already become apparent in the incidental discussions of the trial. Evidently SWING is no audacious innovator, impatient of authority and received opinions. He seems to be somewhat lax of a sentimentalist, and neither fond of dogmas nor particularly conversant with their history. If he has adopted errors, he has thought and felt himself into them with no purpose of either startling or offending people, and is probably rather surprised to find his doctrines questioned. But they are questioned with excellent reason, if every Presbyterian minister is bound to hold and preach the Calvinism of the Westminster Confession. SWING distinguishes between Presbyterianism as it was formulated in past times and Presbyterianism as it exists to-day. Of the two hundred or more formulas of truth or supposed truth in the Confession of Faith he holds much the greater number, but from the exceptions—which comprehend distinctive Calvinism—he believes that the Presbyterian Church has quietly passed away. In other words, if Professor SWING is correct, the Presbyterian Church is no longer a Calvinistic church. Perhaps it is not important that it should be so, but the question is interesting whether the ministry of the Presbyterian Church, or a majority of them, are ready to recognize the change. This is the point to which the interest of the SWING trial attaches. It is an equally interesting question whether the time has come when a minister avowedly non-Calvinistic in his views may live peaceably as the pastor of a Presbyterian church. It is certainly a question destined to be agitated in a lively way for some time to come. According to a prominent member of the Presbytery now trying Prof. SWING, many minds in the Presbyterian churches are just now and have been for long troubled to know whether it is legitimate to recognize a difference between the theology of the old books and the theology which it is possible to accept at the present day. If this statement is true, the fire kindled by the Chicago trial may be confidently expected to burn far and long. In all probability SWING will be acquitted of heresy by the Presbytery, but the prosecutor, Professor PATTON, does not intend to let the matter rest there. Whatever may be the result of the trial, the case will be ultimately brought before the General Assembly, and upon the disposition therein made of it, much will depend.

WEDNESDAY'S Philadelphia papers publish detailed exhibits of the foreign exports from that port during the month of April. They reached the large total of $2,126,901, of which two-fifths were carried abroad in American vessels. The total clearances from the port during the month, of foreign bound vessels, were one hundred and five, with 53,825 tonnage, of which forty-five vessels, with 24,494 tonnage were American. The chief articles exported were $690,000 worth of petroleum, amounting to nearly five millions of gallons, and $600,000 worth of breadstuffs. The latter is an important item. Recent reports from official sources show than grain can be handled in Philadelphia at much less rates than in New York, while the fact is also established that cargoes of grain from Philadelphia arrive in much better condition, and command a better price in foreign markets, than shipments from New York. The geographical position of Philadelphia is such that while the port is convenient for railroad as well as ocean transportation, the climate is also favorable for the storage of grain for foreign export. It is to be hoped the Quaker City will push her commercial advantages and facilities to the utmost.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Will Professor Swing swing, ecclesiastically speaking?

There is to be another great ship-launch at Chester on the 13th of this month.

Boston is in the middle of a grand musical festival. It is done right up to the Handel.

The *Post* is very like the little boy who could not whip his antagonist, but could and would make mouths at his sister.

Subscriptions have been started in New York for the purpose of placing the grave of Edgar Allan Poe in good condition.

The Mississippi now overflows nearly all the way from Cairo to New Orleans. It is a vast torrent, unconfined and devastating.

The "missing link" in Darwin's chain of argument has been found. He is the "Timely Topics" man of the Milwaukee *Sentinel*.

There is evidently a good deal of concentrated lye in the testimony given before the District of Columbia Investigating Committee.

Senator Washburn was compelled to take his seat on the Democratic side. Let us hope that evil communications will not corrupt his manners.

Some thirty millions of dollars will be disbursed at New York within the first half of the present month on account of interest, dividends and rents.

The authorities of Michigan University deserve hearty praise for their determined effort to eradicate the pernicious practice of "hazing" from that institution.

It is claimed by the *Intelligencer*, that the beauty of Wheeling Virginia school girls is unrivaled. Probably, but what do people wheel them for? Can't they walk?

An effort is progressing to have all funerals and marriages in the Catholic churches of this country celebrated in the morning instead of afternoon and evening.

Baltimore has rejected the proposition to annex Baltimore county, or a portion of it, to the city. The *Sun* says, however, that the measure is only temporarily defeated.

Creditable. Forty-five out of the one hundred and five vessels which cleared from the port of Philadelphia during April for foreign countries, were of American build.

The diversion of eastward freight at Albany from the New England seaward route to New York is one of the striking features in the railroad experience of this season.

Boston is to have seventeen free bathing establishments this season. An equally liberal accommodation for the poor should be made by all large cities, Pittsburgh included.

Ten years hence the Southern rivers will be dotted with manufactories like the rivers of New England, and fringed with towns swarming with honest, industrious operatives.

There would seem to be an epidemic of church discord, just at present, that cannot be particularly edifying to Christians, and which must give infinite satisfaction to unbelievers.

The present destructive Mississippi overflow is without a precedent in the history of that valley. And the apathy of Pittsburgh with regard to it is without a precedent in its history.

The New York Chamber of Commerce celebrates its one hundred and sixth anniversary at Delmonico's to-day. The President has been invited, and will, if public duties permit, attend.

We doubt the story that Queen Victoria and the Czar have differed in regard to the precedence to be awarded to the Duchess of Edinburgh at the British court. All these points of etiquette would naturally be settled before the marriage.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* announces a new joint tariff on eastward fourth-class freights and specials, making an advance of from five to ten cents by rail and water, and intimates that a further advance is among the early probabilities.

Manchester is very uneasy over the rapid increase of cotton mills in India. Not only the manufacturers, but also the English operatives feel the effect of a closing of the East India market, with the possible perspective of an active competition in the near future.

General Custar in Reply to General Hazen.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

It will be recollected that, about two months ago, General W. B. Hazen, commandant of Fort Buford, at the mouth of the Yellowstone, on the Missouri river, wrote a letter to the New York *Tribune*, which was extensively copied, condemning the country traversed by the Northern Pacific Railroad in unmeasured terms, pronouncing the climate not only inhospitable but the soil barren throughout, with limited exceptions, from the Red river to the coast mountains, "not worth a cent an acre," as he expressed himself. To this, General G. A. Custar, commandant at Fort Lincoln, on the Missouri at the Western terminus of the Northern Pacific Railroad, has just published in the Minneapolis *Tribune* a six column reply, which takes up in detail the subjects referred to by General Hazen.

In his opening paragraphs, General Custar refers to the fact of his superior opportunity for collecting information, having been with the military escort, in command of the cavalry, over all the route surveyed by the company's engineers on the Yellowstone expedition last summer, while General Hazen, he avers, has no personal acquaintance with any of the routes, and relied on the statements of scouts and others whose knowledge was mostly confined to regions five hundred miles north of the railroad route—in British territory. General Hazen's post, according to Custar, is in a very inhospitable region, one hundred and twenty miles north of the nearest surveyed line, in the midst of the "Mauvais Terres," or "bad lands," on a route that was examined and condemned by the engineers of the railroad long ago. General Custar reports grazing almost universally good on the line between the Missouri and the Yellowstone, which was the only region on the whole route between the lakes and the Pacific, where deserts were vaguely supposed to overspread the country. The distance across this region is two hundred and twenty-five miles, and General Custar gives an accurate account of it, describing it for the most part as a gently undulating grazing district, well watered, and with abundance of timber for ordinary purposes. At two points they crossed prolongations of the celebrated "bad lands;" but he says they do not take up altogether more than thirty miles of the whole distance. He thinks they are not wholly worthless, as they have indications of mineral resources, and even among them he found the streams with wide, fertile bottoms, with grass and timber in abundance. At only one camp was there a noticeable absence of any of the three essentials to camp comfort—water, grass and wood. Three thousand six hundred head of animals, including beef cattle, accompanied the expedition, and they thrived well on the grasses. He speaks of capturing three head of cattle that had strayed from Col. Baker's expedition of the previous year, and they were in good condition. The soil, he says, appeared to be rich. Oats scattered about camps they found on returning in the fall had grown up on their own account, and were well headed.

The General says he has "passed winters in Michigan, Ohio, Virginia, New York, Kentucky, Kansas and Texas, yet I have never experienced a winter in either of those States which possessed all the advantages and so few of the disadvantages as have been attainable here during the present season." He mentions that he has been hunting at least once a week during the winter, without overcoat or gloves at any time, and that frequently, when tired waiting for the hounds to return, he has laid down and taken naps, and this in December and January.

The garden at Fort Lincoln, he says, produced large crops of all kinds of vegetables, including corn, tomatoes, potatoes, melons, etc., eighty acres having been experimented with, and that the plants required no watering. General Hazen says his little garden at Buford, ten by forty feet, required three barrels of water daily, and bloomed only three weeks, which fact strikingly illustrates the difference between the two regions. Altogether, General Custar speaks in the highest terms of the mineral, grazing and agricultural resources of the country along the line of the road. He thinks its early completion would go far towards settling the Indian troubles in the Northwestern country, where it now assumes a more serious aspect than elsewhere.

T. P.

TEXAS newsboys never complain of "nothing to holler?" this is one week's record in the State: A Peddler Killed for His Money; Outrage, Murder and Lynch Law in Orange County; A Man Experimented on with Shot-guns and Six-shooters in Caldwell County; A Man Shot in the Head at Dallas; A Man Murdered in the Presence of His Daughter; Bastrop's Week's Murder; Cutting Affray at Houston; A Horse Thief Killed in Guadalonpe County; Murder of a Missourian; Killing Near Red Rock; Man Stabbed Near Gonzales; A Man Slayer Lynched; Shooting at Guerrero on the Rio Grande.

THE rules of politeness are never at variance with the principles of morality. Whatever is really impolite is really immoral. We have no right to offend people with our manners or conversation. We have no right to deal with or be influenced by gossip about the people we meet. Their private affairs are none of our business. If we believe a man to be unfit company for us we must not invite him; but if we meet him where he has been invited by others, we must treat him with civility.

PERSONAL.

It is now said that Secretary Richardson's journey South was undertaken for very distressing reasons connected with the state of his health, which, it is said, is such as to affect, unfortunately, his mental condition.

The mother of George H. Gordon, the sixth Earl of Aberdeen, England, who came to this country in 1866, and, after a wild career as a sailor, was lost at sea in 1870, has given $1,600 to the American Seamen's Friend Society, at Boston, for the purchase of books, to be put on board vessels.

Really this sort of thing must be stopped. Barbara Frietchie's niece writes to say that her aunt, though loyal and fearless, did not, in point of fact, display her well-proven devotion to the flag by flaunting it in the face of rebels. She only poked them with her cane. Bunker Hill monument begins to topple. Historic doubts envelop George's little hatchet, and next week may raise the question whether there was any Revolution at all.

Beriah Green dropped dead while addressing a public meeting at Whitesboro, New York, on Monday morning. He was a reformer and teacher of morals, and years ago, with Gerrit Smith, Samuel J. May and others, sowed the seeds of abolitionism in Central New York. Though less known than some of his compeers, he was worthy to stand with Smith, Garrison and others in the foremost rank of the moral and social reformers of our day.

A notable instance of negro enterprise is given by a Tennessee paper. Three years ago three colored men—Manuel Persons, Moses Persons and Addison Lewis—bought a farm containing near 200 acres, for which they agreed to pay $3,800 in annual installments—one-third of the sum at each payment. At this date the last cent has been paid, and they now hold a good title to the farm. They started with no capital except five mules. They had to buy everything else, and in addition support their families. They performed all the work themselves.

An Evansville (Ind.) man has proved himself a satirist, though probably at the time he uttered the words which have since made him famous he was unconscious of the stinging sarcasm contained in a few syllables referring to a prominent feature of American life. He had fallen into a ditch on the outskirts of the town, in such a manner that he was unable to extricate himself. A kind hearted pedestrian helped him to his feet, and after the thing had been accomplished, our hero said: "All right—hic—I'll vote for you!" The stranger looked at him doubtfully, and wished to know what for. "Wha' office ye runnin' for?" "I? None at all," was the answer. "Not a candidate?" "No; why?" "Why—hic—why? 'Cause I don't know as any man 'd—hic—help 'nother as you did 'thout bein' a candidate!"

In the will of the late Countess of Loudon occurs this singular request: "I further wish my right hand to be cut off and buried in the park at Castle Donington, at the bend of the hill to the Trent, and a small cross or stone over it, with the motto, 'I hyde my tyme.'" This bend of the "hill to the Trent" overlooks a country-seat of the Queen of England. When Victoria was yet a girl, before her marriage, but after her coronation, a younger sister of the Countess of Loudon was her maid of honor. She was a gay, beautiful girl and from her thoughtless gaiety and freedom of manner, gossips were enabled to spread false, but damaging rumors to her fame. The young queen, instead of shielding her protege, gave open countenance to the scandal-mongers and banished the young beauty from her court. A year afterward she died of a broken heart, but not until the scandal was proved untrue. The evil done was incurable. And from that time the Countess of Loudon abjured all love and respect for the queen. She refused to appear at court, or in public on any royal *fete day*, saying always that her murdered sister's wrongs would be revenged. The solemn defiance provided for in her will, proves the bitterness of her lasting resentment.

STATE NEWS.

Prospect, Butler county, has a savings bank in prospect.

A general strike of the Philadelphia coopers is imminent.

Donaghmore furnace, Lebanon, is to be blown out for repairs.

The number of liquor licenses granted in Berks county is 308.

Three new Granges were organized in Indiana county last week.

The women's temperance army in Williamsport is now 1,662 strong.

There is to be a grand gathering of vocalists in Philadelphia this month.

A gentleman in Pottsville has a fire bucket over a hundred years old.

Since October, 1873, sixty-eight inches of snow have fallen in Centre county.

A new fruit canning establishment is getting ready for operation at Oxford.

The Lebanon paper mill is again in operation, turning out five tons of straw paper per day.

A son of Titus Hartman, of Helmansdale, Lebanon county, was drowned in the canal on the 5th inst.

The limits of the borough of Phœnixville are to be extended, the grand jury's report being favorable.

The number of persons in Philadelphia who are required to pay mercantile licenses is about twenty thousand.

The trustees of the Philadelphia Gas Works are asking for a loan of one million of dollars to make improvements.

Mrs. David Johnson, of Fayette county, aged ninety-two years, recently attended the burial of her husband in Connellsville.

The semi-annual meeting of the State Tanners' Association will be held in Harrisburg on Tuesday and Wednesday next.

Bertha Daniels, aged twenty-two years, committed suicide in Philadelphia on the 5th inst., by eating the heads off matches.

Three attempts have been made by incendiaries to destroy the Independence engine house, in Williamsport, the latest on Tuesday night last.

A hen in the possession of a gentleman in Greensburg contests with the maternal ancestor for the privilege of sitting upon a litter of young kittens.

William B. Wiley, of Lancaster, has been an Alderman for sixteen years, and during that time has tried ten thousand civil and five thousand criminal cases.

It is said that the farmers in some sections are obliged to replant their corn, oats and potatoes, owing to portions of the first crops planted being completely rotted out.

A. Barton Smith and Jacob Zimmerman, tried and convicted in the York county court on charges of incendiarism, were sentenced to ten years each in the penitentiary.

Charles DeVorce, of Carlisle, started with his wife and twin children for New York. On arriving at Reading, he deserted Mrs. DeV., taking one of the children with him, and leaving her penniless in a strange city. The DeVorce style of divorce is reprehensible.

The Johnstown *Tribune* says: The six-inch and nine-inch rolls at the rolling mill were placed in operation this morning. A number of coal miners have also resumed work, and the strike may now be said to be at an end. Some few employees yet remain idle, but their places are being rapidly filled.

The Reading *Times and Dispatch* says: Messrs. Harrison and Peter Houck, and Abraham and Levi Angstadt, discovered one of the best magnetic ore veins yet found in the State of Pennsylvania on the farm of Wistar M. Talley, Oley township, this county. They have sunk four shafts, each of forty feet deep, and they are in through the vein yet—the ore is getting better. There is only from three to four feet of earth on top of it.

Robert Massey, six years old, died in Philadelphia on Wednesday morning of hydrophobia, resulting from the bite of a dog received on the 9th of April last. The wound had healed up, and the boy showed no symptoms of the disease until eleven o'clock on the night preceding his death. At that hour he commenced snapping and biting at everything within reach, and suffered terribly to the last.

The Phillipsburg *Journal* tells this: A benevolent sewing society of this place, a short time since, took pity upon a poor widower, living near a planing mill, who had seven small, helpless children. The society made new clothes for the little ones, and gave the father some money to buy food until he could get work; instead of which, he bought a new silk hat, a turkey and some oysters, and married a widow with four other little cherubs.

O. P. Foringer, of Curtin township, Centre county, came to his death in this way one day last week. He went to roll a log from his grain field, but not returning for some time, his wife proceeded to look for him. She found him lying on his face on the ground, and on turning him over found that he was black in the face. Before assistance could be procured he was dead. Apoplexy. He was fifty-four years of age and leaves a wife and seven children.

The foundations of the new postoffice at Philadelphia will soon be laid. They will require six thousand cubic yards of granite or other hard, durable stone, broken to the size of a hen's egg, and suitable for concrete; three thousand five hundred cubic yards of rubbish stone, of sufficient size to be classed as one, two and three men stone, with a thickness averaging ten inches; ten thousand five hundred barrels hydraulic cement, each barrel containing not less than three hundred pounds; two thousand five hundred yards sharp river bar sand. This building, when completed, will be one of the largest and finest postoffices in the United States. It is to have magnificent fronts on three streets—Chestnut, Ninth and Market streets.

The Foremost Tonic of the Age.

A new path to health was provided for the sick, a new shield against disease was secured to the healthy, when Hostetter's Stomach Bitters became the standard tonic of America. For nearly a quarter of a century this powerful and genial antidote to disease and the causes which produce it, has been on its sanitary march, building up the feeble, helping nature to fight down every variety of ailment, soothing pain, promoting digestion, regulating the secretions, increasing the nervous vigor of the system, cheering the spirits, arresting premature decay, and not only prolonging life, but adding value to it by putting thousands of invalids in a condition to enjoy it. No volume ever published would be large enough to contain a history of the cases of dyspepsia, constipation, biliousness, intermittent fever, nervous debility and mental and physical prostration cured by this great vegetable invigorant, which not only *restores* health, but *protects* it from danger in the most unhealthy districts.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

Assets January 1, 1873 - $778,251 56.

CHARTERED IN 1862.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of SIX Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, JR., Vice Presidents.
D. E. MCKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

FAMILY MEDICINES.

THE WAY TO MAKE MONEY.

The way to make money is to save it by buying DRUGS, &c., at

HEADQUARTERS.

Those handsome new styles in our line of Puff Boxes and Puffs, Hair Brushes, Colognes, Perfumes and Pomades of every description just received this day.

Farina Cologne in quarts, pints and half pints, the Genuine Farina.

Also, the best assortment of Toilet Soaps, Low's English Brown Windsor, Elder Flower, Honey and Glycerine, Hall's Old Palm Soap, Colgate's Soaps of all kind; Bazin's Wrapped Soaps and Perfumes of every description and the newest styles.

Persons wishing any of the above articles will do well by calling at the Drug and Family Medicine Depot of

JOSEPH BROWNE,
Cor. Penn Ave. and Sixth Street.

CANDIDATES.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY—
JOHN S. ROBB,
Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

FOR CONGRESS—
ALEX. M. WATSON
Will be a candidate for the Congressional Nomination in the next Republican Convention for the Twenty-third District.

FOR CONGRESS IN TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.
THOS. M. BAYNE
Will be a candidate for Congress in the Twenty-third District, subject to the decision of the Republican Convention. d*

DISSOLUTION.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the Copartnership existing between R. J. LAW and JOHN MCDOWELL, under the firm name of LAW & MCDOWELL, Commission Merchants, No. 52 South Diamond, Allegheny, was this day dissolved by mutual consent. R. J. LAW withdrawing from the firm. JOHN MCDOWELL is alone authorized to collect all accounts due to the firm and pay all debts due by them.
R. J. LAW.
JOHN MCDOWELL.
Allegheny City, April 30, 1874.

HAVING SOLD MY INTEREST IN the firm of LAW & MCDOWELL to my partner, JOHN MCDOWELL, I bespeak for him a continuation of all our customers.
R. J. LAW.

NOTICE.—I will continue the FLOUR, GRAIN and PRODUCE BUSINESS at the old stand as heretofore, where I will be pleased to see all our old friends.
JOHN MCDOWELL.

NOTICE.

The Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, SAMUEL R. FRENCH, in the manufacture of Fire Brick, under the firm of

FRENCH & QUAY,

Having been dissolved by the death of Captain FRENCH, all claims against said firm will be presented, properly authenticated, for settlement and all persons indebted thereto will make payment to the, at Beaver, Pa.
M. S. QUAY.
JOSEPH R. HARRAH, Attorney.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

FANCY SUITINGS,
A GREAT VARIETY
AT
HENRY SMITH & SONS,
98 WYLIE AVE.

C. A. MUHLANBRING,
Draper and Fashionable Tailor,
Has Removed to No. 28 FIFTH AVENUE.
Second Floor, Entrance No. 26.
A very fine stock and elegant assortment of the latest
Spring Styles of Goods
Opened this week.
All orders promptly filled; Garments made in the most fashionable style, guaranteed for satisfaction in fit, and thoroughly made.
Pants, Fancy Scotch Pants, $8; American Cassimere Pants, $11; Foreign Cassimere Pants, $13; Black Doeskin, $16; Best Worsted Suits, $35. All other suits according to grade. Only one price. Strictly Cash.

MERCHANT TAILOR,
B. TIEGEL,
NO. 53 SMITHFIELD STREET.
Just received, a Full Line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, FOR SPRING WEAR, AT LOWEST PRICES.

1874.
SPRING AND SUMMER
SILK, FUR AND WOOL
HATS,
Silk and Cloth Caps,
STRAW GOODS,
Palm Leaf and Leghorn Hats,
AT
PALMER'S
Hat House
151 WOOD ST.

NAYLOR'S
PHILADELPHIA
REGALIA EMPORIUM.
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
REGALIA and PARAPHERNALIA
FOR
Masonic, Odd Fellows, Red Men, Knights of Pythias, American Mechanic, American Protestant, and all Secret Societies.
Gold and Silver Embroideries.
Societies in Pittsburgh and Vicinity are requested to send for Price List. Orders by mail carefully attended to. Address
Charles Naylor,
MWF 54 NORTH FIFTH ST., PHILA.

NEW JEWELRY STORE.
T. P. BEDILION & CO.,
DEALERS IN
SOLID SILVER WARE,
American and Foreign Watches,
DIAMONDS, CHAINS, SETS OF JEWELRY, &c.,
NO. 75 SMITHFIELD STREET.
SPECIALTY—REPAIRING OF FINE WATCHES

STAMMERING and STUTTERING.
DR. J. H. WHITE,
Of the United States Stammering Institute, New York City, will remain at the ST. CLAIR HOTEL, in this city, A FEW WEEKS to cure those afflicted with Stammering or Stuttering. Best references from this and all parts of the United States.
Consultation free.
Not one cent required until cured to your entire satisfaction.
Call or send for circular. d*

AT SARATOGA SPRINGS,
GRAND UNION HOTEL
BRESLIN, PURCELL & CO., PROPRIETORS,
Will open June 1st, at popular prices: $21 per week for June; $28 per week for July and August.
Rooms can be engaged at the Metropolitan Hotel or Gilsey House, New York City.

DRY GOODS.

A. D. McKEE,
59 Market Street.
New Dress Goods.
Black Silks,
Mohairs,
Alpacas,
Cashmeres,
Velours,
Pongees,
Japanese Cloths.
ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN
New Dress Goods,
NOW IN STOCK.

NEW STOCK
SPRING AND SUMMER
GOODS.
James Caldwell & Co.
Have Just Received a Very Attractive Stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, which Buyers will find well worth inspection.
BLACK ALPACAS
Mohair Lustres and Brilliantees,
BLACK WOOL DELAINES,
TAMISE CLOTHS,
HENRIETTA CLOTHS,
ALL-WOOL AND SILK WARP CASHMERES,
BLACK HERNANIS, Pure Silk Warp.
A VERY COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
Fancy Dress Goods,
COMPRISING
ALPACAS, MOHAIRS,
DEBEGES, PONGEES, &c.
BLACK SILKS,
PLAIN SILKS,
STRIPE SILKS and CHECK SILKS
In Great Variety and Very Low Prices.
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND AMERICAN
Chintzes, Prints and Percales,
Shawls, Jackets and Polonaises,
Nottingham & Tambourd Lace Curtains
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
TWEEDS AND JEANS.
James Caldwell & Co.,
118 and 120
Federal St., Allegheny.

NEW
Spring Goods
JUST OPENING,
At Very Low Prices.
SPRING PRINTS,
In Merrimack, Cocheco, Sprague, American. All the Best Makes and Newest Styles, at Prices Lower than they were ever sold.
Spring Chintzes,
In Percales, French Chintzes, Light and Dark Colored, Handsome Styles at Popular Prices.
LOW-PRICED DRESS GOODS,
The Choicest Assortment in this market, at prices from 12 1-2c to 25c per yard, some Really Good Bargains.
MEDIUM-PRICED DRESS GOODS
In Mohairs, Alpacas, Japs, Silk Warp Goods, Pure Mohair, DeBege, Empress Cloth, in New Spring Shades, Stripes, Grey Mixtures, Spring Plaids, from 25 to 50 cents, all at Prices Much Lower than they ever were.
New Goods Opening Every Day.
A. W. ERWIN & CO.,
172 and 174
FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY,
AND
26 FIFTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

LUMBER, &C.

J. H. MORRISON,
MANUFACTURER OF ALL KINDS OF
SAWED LUMBER,
BOXES, FLOORING, PAILINGS, LATHS, NAIL KEGS, &c.
OFFICE AND WORKS:
No. 386 River Avenue,
ALLEGHENY, PA.

THE
Superior Lumber Co.
Has now on hand a large stock of
Dry Pine and Hemlock
JOIST,
PINE, OAK AND CHESTNUT
PLANK,
BOARDS, LATHS, PICKETS, &c.,
AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES.
OFFICE AND YARDS:
Twenty-ninth and Liberty Sts.

JAMES AINSLIE,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
Fancy Open and Top Buggies,
DOCTORS' PHÆTONS,
BUCK WAGONS, &c.,
No. 89 Third Avenue.
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO REPAIRING

George F. Shupert,
SIGN AND CARD PAINTER,
No. 1 SIXTH STREET. (Near Suspension Bridge.)
PITTSBURGH.
The original and only Advertiser on Mirrors.

WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, SS: At Allegheny City, October 31st, A. D. 1873. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of LOWRIE CHILDS, of Allegheny City, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, within said district, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon cre

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, May 7, 1874.

The new Senate Finance bill, as given in full in our telegraphic columns of this morning, is now before that body for consideration and amendment.

The first section simply designates the title of the National Bank act of 1864.

The first clause of the second section is identical with the first section of the House bill, which we gave in full, with explanations, some days since. The second clause of the second section is taken from the vetoed Senate bill, and requires that all banks now or hereafter to be organized, shall keep and maintain as a part of their reserve, one-fourth part of the coin received by them as interest on bonds of the United States deposited as security for circulating notes or government deposits. The requirement, including the bonds held by the government as security for deposits in hands of the banks, has been added to the original clause.

Section third repeals those portions of the National Currency act now in force in regard to the amount of reserve to be held and in regard to redemption agencies. The famous "Scott amendment," which caused so much excitement, allowed the banks to keep one-fourth of their reserve with their correspondent, but forbade them to receive interest on that amount. This new section requires the banks to keep 95 per cent. of their reserve in their vaults, and section 5 requires the remaining 5 per cent. to be left on deposit with the Treasury Department for the redemption of such circulation as may be presented for that purpose, or which, being mutilated or defaced, shall come into the hands of the Department. The New York and Philadelphia banks raised quite a storm over Scott's amendment; but when they come to examine this section of the new Senate bill, they will probably come to the conclusion that they had better have "let well enough alone," and that their last state is worse than their first. Section third will thus be found identical with the fifth section of the House bill, with the exception that instead of going into operation immediately, it gives the banks ninety days of grace in which to conform to the new requirement.

The fourth section repeals those portions of the Currency act, and amendments which limit the amount of circulation to $354,000,000; authorizes banks with gold notes to increase their capital to an amount greater than $1,000,000; repeals the redistribution of $25,000,000 to be drawn from the Northeastern States for the benefit of the deficient States, and provides that every association hereafter organized shall be subject to, and be governed by the rules, restrictions and limitations and possess the rights, privileges and remedies now or hereafter to be prescribed by law as to national banking associations, with the same power to amend, alter and repeal provided by the National Banking act of 1864.

The 5th section, to all intents and purposes, is the same as the 3d section of the House bill regulating the manner of reissuing bank notes by the Treasury Department.

The 6th section of the new bill corresponds to the 4th of the House bill, with the exception that the amount of legal tenders to be deposited at any one time is reduced from $10,000 to $9,000, the reason being that on the return of $9,000 of currency, the returning bank is entitled to take up $10,000 of its bonds; whereas the return of $10,000 in legal tenders would call for a surrender of a fractional amount in bonds, which would be inconvenient.

The amount of bonds to be withdrawn is limited by the provision that the amount of the bonds on deposit for circulation shall not be reduced below thirty thousand dollars.

Section 7 agrees with the 6th section of the House bill.

The contest between the two opposing factions will be fought out over the 8th and 9th sections, the first of which limits the amount of United States notes to three hundred and eighty-two million dollars, and requires that within thirty days after circulating notes to the amount of one million of dollars shall have been issued to the banks it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to retire an amount of United States notes equal to fifty per centum of the circulating notes so issued, which shall be in reduction of the maximum amount of three hundred and eighty-two million dollars fixed by this section, and such reduction shall continue until the maximum amount of United States notes outstanding shall be three hundred million dollars.

The ninth section provides for the redemption of United States notes in coin or United States five per cent. bonds, after January 1, 1877.

—By mail we have the following report of the condition of the stock market:

"The bear party, which was organized early last week to counteract the influence of the new bull movement, was strong Friday and Saturday, but on the opening of the Exchange yesterday the evidences of gathering forces for a rush became apparent. Aided by rumors of fresh trouble to the railroads, and general disaster, prices declined rapidly and during some days of the September panic. One theory is, that the bulls assisted in the general activity not suddenly realized in the market, being desirous of increasing the line of shorts preparatory for a sharp reaction, and on the point that the bulls and bears have concluded to fraternize, the compromise being made in order to facilitate the handling of such a point that the greater profit might be secured in the probable advance when peace is restored.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the St. Clair Banking Company, No. 16 Sixth street:

May 7, 1874.	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30
	A.M.	A.M.	M.	P.M.	P.M.
Gold	112¼	112¼	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛
U. S. 6's, 1881	119	119	119	119	119
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	121⅞		121⅞	121⅞	121⅞
5-20's, 1862	114				
5-20's, 1864	116⅞		116⅞	116⅞	116⅞
5-20's, 1865	118⅛		118⅛	118⅛	118⅛
5-20's, 1865, new	119		119	119	119
5-20's, 1867	120¼		120¼	120¼	120¼
5-20's, 1868	121		121	121	121
10-40's	114⅝		114⅝	114⅝	114⅝
Currency 6's	116		116	116	116
New 5's	113⅛		113⅛	113⅛	113⅛
Registered 1907	119⅝		119⅝	119⅝	119⅝
Canton					
Western Union Tel.	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾	71½
Pacific Mail	43⅝	43¾	43½		
Adams Express		99			
Wells-Fargo Express		75			
American Express		61⅝			
United States Express		67			
New York Central	97¾	98	97⅞	97¾	
Erie					
Michigan Central	74⅝	75	75	74⅝	
Michigan Southern					100
Illinois Central	98			98	98
Cleveland & Pittsb'gh	82⅜	83¼	82⅝	83¼	82⅝
Chicago & North'w'n					
Do. preferred					
Rock Island	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	96	95⅞
St. Paul	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜
Do. preferred					
Walash	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝		
Fort Wayne		93			
Ohio & Mississippi	23⅛	24	23⅝		24
Union Pacific	34¼	36⅝			
Chicago & Alton			103		
Boston, Hrt'd & Erie				1¾	1¾
Harlem			127	128	
Hannibal & St. Joe					27¾
Do. pref. C.					195
Tenn. State bonds			82⅝		82⅝
Do. new					82½
South Carolinas, April					
Missouri 6's			94⅝		94⅝

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, May 7, 1874.

Corrected by Harris & Ewing, Wholesale Druggists:

Acid.			Magcal., lb	35	1 00
Acetic	16	20	Carb	35	1 00
Citric	1 02	1 08	Muriate		60
Oxalic	25	27	Morph sulfate	2 25	2 75
Sulphuric	3	4	Nit N O, l.		60
Tartaric	65	67	*Oil.*		
Alcohol, gal	2 00	2 20	Bergamot		7 50
Alums.			Castor		2 75
Cape	20	20	Lemon	2 25	3 00
Sucot	23		Cloves		4 00
Am. Carb	27		*Oil.*		
Aqua	11	13	Cod liv, gal	2 00	2 25
Ammonia	56	60	Lemon	3	3 75
Ashes.			Linseed, gal	1 05	1 10
Soda	4½	5½	Neat's-F, gal	1 00	1 25
Pearl	5½	6½	Olive, gal	1 75	2 00
Bay rum, gal	2 25	@ 3 50	Lard, extra	65	1 00
Barks.			Origan	75	@ 1 25
Cinchona, b	38	40	Pepper	6	@ 6 50
Elm, ground	15	20	Rosemary	1 00	@ 1 50
" pale	80	85	Sassafras	80	@ 90
Cinn	38	40	Spermaceti	60	@ 65
Black Lead.			Sperm	2	@ 2 25
American	5	6	Tanners, gal	85	@ 90
East Ind	11	12	Whale, gal	88	@ 95
German	8	10	White, gal		@ 1 10
Blue mass		1 05	Opium	9	@ 10
Blue vitriol	13½	14½	Paris, bbl	4 00	@ 4 50
Borax refined	20	25	*Potass.*	46	48
Brim, roll	3	4½	Bichrom	25	26
Floral	5	@ 6	Chlorate	44	48
Camphor		2 75	Iodide	5 15	@ 5 40
English		2 75	Nitre	9	@ 10
Canada	38	40	Permanganate	30	@ 35
Canthar's		2 12	Prussiate	25	@ 26
Chamomile		60	*Root.*		
Cassia		47	Gentian	8	@ 12
Chloroform	1 20	@ 1 30	Ginger, E.		@ 40
Cloves		65	" Jamaica		@ 60
Cochineal	80	@ 90	Ipec pow		@ 1 88
Cop'ras, ₹ ₸	7 75	@ 8	Jalap, pow		@ 75
Copperas, b	2	3	Liquorice		@ 16
Cream Tar	48	@ 50	Rhu, E. Ind	1 25	@ 1 50
Cubebs	18	@ 20	Sars Hon		@ 38
Cudbear	25	@ 30	Senega		@ 90
Emery Emb	10	@ 12	Valer, Eng	38	@ 40
Et Nit mer	43	@ 44	" Germ	25	@ 26
" Sulph	65	@ 70	Sal Ammo	13	@ 15
Ext Logwd	10½	@ 11	Epsom	3	@ 4
" Log Cala	44	@ 46	Soda, bi	3	@ 3½
" Italian	30	@ 33	*Seed.*		
Sicily	3	@ 4	Anise	7	@ 7½
Fustic	3	@ 4	Hemp	7	@ 7½
Galls Aleppo		@ 35	Mustard	9	@ 10
Gum.			Cardamn, lb	2 65	@ 2 75
Arabic sh	30	@ 40	Coriander	12	@ 15
" White	50	@ 60	Senna Al, lb		@ 25
Myrrh Turk		@ 55	Worm		@ 30
Shellac	80	@ 85	*Soda.*		
Trag's flak	45	@ 60	Bi Carb, ₹ ₸	6½	@ 7½
" Flake	1 00	@ 1 10	Caust sol	12½	@ 13
Hoffm's Anod	65	@ 45	Sugar L'ds	26	@ 28
Indigo Mad	1 60	@ 1 65	Turp spool	50	@ 55
" Spanish	1 10	@ 1 25	*Varnish.*		
Iodine, ₹ ₸	7	@ 7 40	Coach, No 1	1 50	@ 2 00
Jamp Bark	7	@ 9	Japan	gal 80	@ 1 30
Lac Dye	25	@ 30	Damar	gal 1 60	@ 1 80
Mace	1	@ 1 75	Ven Red, b	2½	@ 4
Madder	12	@ 19			

MERCHANT BAR IRON AND HEAVY HARDWARE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, May 7, 1874.

The following are the card rates of Lewis, Oliver & Phillips:

Iron, standard list, assorted sizes for large orders, 2c card rate, 2 per cent. off net.

Flat rail, ⅞ by ½ punched and countersunk 17-10c ₹ lb net

Iron wedges 3½c ₹ lb net

Norway iron rods 9½c ₹ lb net

Crow bars, (in ordering, please state whether "Wedge or "Pinch point) 8½c ₹ lb net

Hectic rings 8½c ₹ lb net

Horse pickers, ⅝ round, bent to shape 30c ₹ doz net

Spike rods, ⅜ round, bent to shape 30c ₹ doz net

Horse shoe iron, assorted sizes, rapidly as manufactures.

Notice the large reduction in prices of all our manufactures.

Prices subject to change of market without notice. All our manufactures shipped at same rate of freight as Iron and nails.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, May 7, 1874.

REMARKS—The oil market still continues weak, and we have to report another downward movement in the price of oil, yesterday. The only explanation of the singular weakness of the market for the past two weeks is, that the stock of crude is much larger than was supposed. It is "spot oil" that is pressed on the market now, and is continually forcing it downward. As soon as that is bought up, or as soon as the necessities of the holders of that oil no longer compel them to force it upon the market, then we may look for a recovery of former prices. Meantime we have to chronicle a lower figure for crude than has been reached since the shutting down movement was inaugurated.

CRUDE.

The market for crude is weak with prices 5c lower than the previous day. Quotations are at $1 70@1 75 for Union, and $1 67½@1 72½ for United. The following sales were reported at PARKER'S.

3,000 bbls Union	$ 1 70@1 75
6,000 bbls United	1 67½@1 72½
3,000 bbls immediate shipment	1 66

SMITH FERRY OIL.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

Sales at Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad station, 61 68; at wells 61 26. Market firm, tending upward.

REFINED.

The market week and drooping. Carbon oil in car loads at works, 17½c per gallon.

Philadelphia—Market quiet; spot 15c; May 15½c; June 15 15-16@15¾c.

New York—The market is lower, with a little more inquiry. Refined is quoted at 15c for the first half of May, and 15½c for June.

OIL BARRELS

are quiet; city $1 70; country $1 65.

TITUSVILLE, May 7.—The *Herald* says: The oil market opened very dull and closed quite weaker. On the upper road the market opened at $1 87½ and closed at $1 80¾. At Parkers' the market fell from $1 75 to $1 70 for Union, and $1 72½ to $1 67½ for United. At home refined market was 85c in bulk, and 12½@13c in bbls. Sales:

1,000 bbls, upper road, spot $1 87½
1,000 bbls, upper road, spot 1 85
1,000 bbls, upper road, spot 1 82½
500 bbls, Oil City, spot 1 87½
1,000 bbls, Parker's, Union 1 75
2,000 bbls, Parker's, Union 1 70
5,000 bbls, Parker's, United 1 72½
1,000 bbls, Parker's, United 1 67½
3,000 bbls, Parker's, immediate shipment 1 66

NEW YORK, May 7, closing 6.—The market was steadier this afternoon, but there is little better inquiry. Crude in bulk 6¾c; sales 10,000 bbls July at 7c; shipping 10½c. Refined 15c for the first half this month, with 15¾c for June; cases 19½@20c; naphtha 8½@8¾c; sales 4,200 bbls refined first half May, 15c; 2,000 cases at 20c. Philadelphia quiet; refined 15½c.

ROUSEVILLE, May 7.—The market is quiet with nothing doing. Crude held at 6 8 @ 7c.

PETROLEUM CENTER, May 7.—The market is quiet at 81 85.

TITUSVILLE, May 7.—Market dull and unsettled with prices hard to quote—about $1 55 at wells. Oil City, May 7.—Market quiet and dull at $1 80@1 85.

TITUSVILLE, May 7.—Market very quiet and weak. Crudes quoted at $1 80@1 85.

PARKER'S, May 7.—The market is dull; union $1 70; United $1 67½. Other lines 1 66.

PHILADELPHIA, May 7.—Market quiet: S. W. 15c; crude 6½c; cases 19c; sales none; futures: May 15¾c; June 15 15-16c.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Irwin & Co	American O W	462
Wm Stewart	Sunbeam O W	79
Stevenson	Liberty O W	472
L N Young	Petrolite O W	956

Crude Oil Received by River and Rail.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
American O W	462	Liberty O W	472
Sunbeam O W	79	Petrolite O W	956
Total			1,969

Refined Oil Shipped East by P. R. R.

WEST PENN JUNCTION, May 7, 1874.

Brooks, B & Co	Warden, F & Co, Phila
A D Miller & Co	Waring Bros, Phila
Total	1,814

IRON MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

May 6.—The troubles throughout the iron trade on the other side continue. Well informed authorities state that such utter stagnation in all branches of the business has not been known for twelve years past. Not with strikes and the general uncertainty of the future, there is very little disposition to do business. Coltness brand has advanced 10@15 shillings since our last, but there is no change to note in our own market, there being an almost entire absence of demand, and quote as before. Coltness $39 00@40 00. Glengarnock $37 00@38 00, and Eglinton $34 50@36 00, though these figures are somewhat nominal. We hear of no business either in Scotch or American pig, prices of American being about as last quoted. New rails are quiet—there is some inquiry for American, but offers being mostly on long credits, holders decline to operate. Scrap is without movement: 100 tons old car wheels sold on private terms. Refined bar is nominally steady at old quotations. The Pittsburgh mills hold for a tenth advance.

Imports of iron into New York from January 1st to April 30, 1874:

From	Tons.	Value.
Foreign ports	8,625	$ 267,375
Coastwise	38	1,092
Total	8,663	$ 268,467
Same time, 1873	8,636	22,345

—*Commercial List.*

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 112½.

NEW YORK, May 7, 1874.

MONEY

closed at 3 ₹ cent.

STERLING

firm at 487½@488 for sixty days, and 490½@491 for sight. Customs receipts, $220,000.

GOLD

closed at 112¼ after selling at 112¼@112⅝. Carrying rates 1@4 ₹ cent. Loans also made flat. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $720,000. Clearings, $41,000,000.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

steady.

U. S. coupons, 1881	119½	5-20s, 1867	120¾
5-20s, 1862	115⅝	5-20s, 1868	120¾
5-20s, 1864	117⅝	New 5s	113⅝
5-20s, 1865	118⅛	Currency 6s	116½
5-20s, 1865, new	119½		

STATE BONDS

quiet.

Missouri 6s	94½	Virginia, old	31
Tennessee, old	80¾	North Carolina, old	21
Tennessee, new	82	North Carolina, new	12¾
Virginia, new	35		

RAILROAD BONDS

dull.

THE STOCK MARKET.

Stocks fluctuated frequently during the day between firmness and depression, opening steady but soon declining ½@1¼ per cent., later recovering the loss; again after 1 o'clock the lowest point of day, and finally closing at ¼@1 per cent. under the previous extreme decline. The advance during the closing hour of business was most marked in the Western Union, Lake Shore, Union Pacific, Rock Island, Pacific Mail and Erie. The unsettled condition of speculation is due largely to the contest supposed to be going on between some of the leading operators. It was reported on the street to-day that committees of the Erie and Atlantic and Great Western Railroad companies were in session in regard to a lease; it was stated that the Erie proposes to lease the Atlantic and Great Western and all its leased lines and branches for ninety-nine years at 28 per cent. of gross earnings for the first year; 29 per cent. the second year, and 30 per cent. thereafter, subject to future revisions; the Atlantic and Great Western party want 35 per cent. of gross earnings. Total sales of stock for the day, 200,000 shares, of which 65,000 were Western Union, 15,000 Rock Island, 23,000 Lake Shore, 16,000 Pacific Mail, 10,000 Northwest, 18,000 Union Pacific, 5,000 St. Paul, and 6,000 Ohios.

Canton	60	St. Paul preferred	50
W. U. Telegraph	71⅝	Wabash	39½
Quicksilver	20	Do preferred	70
Adams Express	98	Fort Wayne	92½
Wells, Fargo & Co	75¼	Terre Haute	10
American Express	61¼	Do preferred	23
U. S. Express	67	Chicago & Alton	101½
Pacific Mail	43¾	Do preferred	103
New York Central	97⅜	Ohio & Mississippi	23⅞
Erie	35⅝	Cleve., Col. & Cin	67
Do preferred	55	Burlington & Q	107
Harlem	127	Lake Shore	74¾
Michigan Central	75	Panama	120
Michigan Central	75	Illinois Central	100
Pittsburgh	88	Union Pacific	36¼
Northwestern	42½	Central Pac. bonds	94
Do preferred	59½	Union Pac. bonds	85¾
Rock Island	96¾	Hartford & Erie	1½
New Jersey Cent'l	46⅝	Delaware & Lac	109½
St. Paul	32½	Bankers' bills	488

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, May 7, 1874.

FLOUR—Market quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet and weak. No. 2 spring $1 27; No. 2 $1 24¾ cash, seller May $1 25¾; No. 3, $1 19@1 19¼c; rejected $1 13. Corn—demand and prices quiet and weak; No. 2 mixed 63¼c spot, 64¾@64¾c seller June; rejected 34½@34¾c. Oats—demand fair and prices advanced. No. 2, 42½@42¾c; rejected 41c. Rye quiet at 89½c. Barley—demand and prices advanced; No. 2 fall 65@66c; rejected 56c; bulk of sales at 58@59c; heavy hogs $5 50@5 85.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, May 7.—Bran firm at $1 40. Pork firmer at $18 25. Dry salt meats scarce at 7½@7¾c@8c. Bacon—sides scarce and higher at 9½@10c; clear 10½@10¾c; shoulders 7½c; sugar cured hams 14@15c. Lard—market almost bare; there 11¾c; keg 12c. Sugar in speculative demand and firmer; good common 7½c; low fair to fully fair 8@8½c; prime 9½c; strictly prime 9¾c. Cornmeal active and higher at $4 25. Others unchanged.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, May 7.—Flour steady with moderate demand. Wheat steady with moderate demand; white and Michigan $1 08; amber $1 07¾; seller June $1 05. No. 1 red $1 07; No. 2 $1 40. Corn in demand, fair and market firm; high mixed 74@74½c, seller May 71¾c, seller June 70c; no grade 70c; damaged 70½c. Oats—demand good at full prices; No. 2, 35c; Michigan 35c.

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, May 7.—Cotton steady with moderate demand; middling 15½@15¾c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady at $1 25@1 40. Corn scarce at 92c. Oats 67½@70c. Lard active at 13½c. Bulk meats—demand good on the track; shoulders 7c; sides 9@9½c. Bacon steady; shoulders 8c; sides 10½@10¾c. Whisky—demand fair and market firm at 97c.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, May 7.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and weak; No. 1 Milwaukee $1 31; No. 2, $1 23; rejected, $1 09; delivered at full prices; No. 2, 47c. Corn active; No. 2 mixed 63½c. Rye—demand good and market firm at 80c. Barley—demand fair and market firm; No. 2 $1 02; No. 3 $1 35.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, May 7.—Cotton quiet at 16¾c. Flour and wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn quiet and weak; Oats firm at 62@63c. Rye $1 16. Pork firmer at $17 50. Bacon—shoulders 7½c; sides 10@10½c. Sugar cured hams 14c. Hams shoulders 6½c; sides 9½@9¾c. Lard in tierce 11c; in keg 13¼c. Whisky 93c.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, May 7.—Cotton quiet and steady; low middling 15c. Flour still and unchanged. Corn unsettled at 85c bid, 86c asked. Oats scarce at 63c. Lard active at 11@12c. Bacon active at 7½@7⅝@8@10½c.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, May 7.—Flour still and unchanged. Wheat quiet; red $1 35@1 40; amber $1 47@1 50. Rye 98c. Corn less active; yellow 70½@71c; mixed 68@68½c. Oats steady; white 64@66c; mixed 61@62c. Whisky 98c.

Chicago Lumber Market.

CHICAGO, May 7.—Market very quiet, only a few cargoes offered; prices steady and nominal. Philadelphia and Baltimore cargoes $9 00@9 50; strips and boards $9 00@9 16; shingles $2 80@3 12½; laths $2 00.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, May 7.—Flour and grain quiet and unchanged. Provisions steady with moderate demand; standard white in car lots 12¾@13c; Ohio State test to 150 degrees, 15½@16c.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, May 7.—Wheat dull; No. 1 Milwaukee club $1 37. No. 1 red winter $1 36; white $1 45; extra white Michigan $1 43. Corn in fair demand at 83c.

CRACKER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, May 7, 1874.

	₹ lb.		₹ lb.
Butter crackers	7c	Sugar crackers	9½c
Cream crackers	9½ c	Water crackers	7 c
Lemon sn'd crackers	9 c	Wine crackers	7 c
Oyster crackers	7 c	White crackers	12½c
Soda crackers	7½ c		

WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

May 6.—The market has opened quite active this week, but the sales, with one or two exceptions, have been of small lots. Of the new Montevideo that arrived recently, about 250 bales have been disposed of, but the terms we were unable to obtain—holders are asking all the way from 35 to 40c, but the latter figure is considered high. An average lot of the new spring California sold at 32c, but for choice 34@36c is still asked. Texas have met with a very fair demand, and, owing to the scarcity, prices continue very stiff. The sales comprise one bales Cape at 36c; 19,000 lbs scoured Texas, 69@71c; 10,000 lbs low super pulled, 34c; 3,000 lbs fall California, 24½@36c; unwashed active and prices advanced; No. 1, 35½c; fine, 31c; and nominal; No. 1, $1 40@1 42; No. 2, $1 05@1 10.

WILKSBY—Market steady with moderate demand at 97c.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady with moderate demand and prices unchanged. Beef quiet and steady; new Western mixed 8½@8¾c; new Western plain 8½@8¾c; extra mess 9½@9¾c; India mess $15 00@16 00. Beef hams quiet and steady; new Western mixed 20c. Cut meats—demand fair and market firm at 9½c for pickled bellies; 8½c for pickled shoulders; 9½@9¾c for pickled hams. Lard—demand and prices unchanged; Western steam 11¾c; kettle 12½c. Butter—demand fair and market firm; Ohio 20@22c; Western reserve 23@25c; State 25@28c. Cheese—demand and prices unchanged; Ohio 12½@13c; Western reserve 13@13½c; State 13½@14c.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, May 7.—Beeves—Receipts 1,406, making 4,230 for three days, against 3,620 same time last week. Quality fair, ranging common to extra; market dull and weak at a shade further decline from yesterday, or ½c off on Monday's quotations; extreme range was $10 25@12 25.

Sheep and Lambs—Fresh receipts 3,700, making 8,331 for three days, against 4,570 same time last week. Demand light, and prices 1c per pound lower; with slow sales at $8 00@9 50 for ordinary to extra unshorn; $7 50@8 50 for fair to choice sheared; and $11 50@13 50 for spring lambs.

Swine—Arrivals 4,325, making 17,530 for three days, against 18,290 same time last week. None offered alive; dressed a shade firmer at $7 50 for regular weights.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, May 7.—Cotton steady at 16c. Flour steady with moderate demand. Wheat dull at $1 45@1 46. Corn—demand fair and market firm at 72½@73c. Oats steady with moderate demand at 50@53c. Rye steady at $1 08. Barley firm; California $1 85. Eggs steady at 13c. Butter active; choice 20@23c. Pork firm at $17 50. Lard—demand active and prices advanced; 9 75c cash; 10¼@10½c for May. Bacon—demand good at full prices at 9½@9¾c. Bacon—demand fair and market firm; shoulders 6½c; clear ribs 9½c; clear 10¼c. Whisky—demand fair at full prices; $1 00 bid, 95c asked. Oats scarce and higher at 53@55c. Rye steady at $1 08. Barley firm; California $1 85. Eggs steady at 13c. Butter active; choice 20@23c. Pork firm at $17 50. Lard—demand active and prices advanced; 9 75c cash; 10¼@10½c for May. Bacon—demand good at full prices at 9½@9¾c. Bacon—demand fair and market firm; shoulders 6½c; clear ribs 9½c; clear 10¼c. Whisky—demand fair and market firm at 95c.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, May 7.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat in good demand and lower; Indiana and Pennsylvania red $1 42@1 45; Western spring $1 30@1 35. Corn in good demand; old mixed Western 82@83c. Oats steady; Pennsylvania 60@62c. Rye quiet at $1 00@1 05. Pork quiet at $17 37½. Bulk shoulders 6½@6¾c; clear rib 9½@9¾c. Bacon shoulders 7½c; clear rib 10½@10¾c. Lard firm at 10½@10¾c. Butter active at 24@26c. Coffee quiet. Sugar cured hams 14@15c. Whisky dull at 96½@96¾c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, May 7.—Commission houses are doing a fair business for the season and jobbers are moderately employed. Western and Western New York clothiers are operating moderately in heavy woolens. Market for cotton goods is dull at unchanged prices. Cheviot shirtings in fair request. Cottonades dull. Prints in moderate demand, and fancy styles are active and sold up to re-orders. Shawls quiet.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, May 7.—Cattle—Receipts 1,640; total for week 8,564. Market slow but firm at yesterday's prices; fresh arrivals generally thought consignments; but few buyers in attendance. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts 600; total for the week 7,600. Market slow at yesterday's prices; all offerings disposed of.

Hogs—Receipts 1,900; total for the week 17,500. Market more active and prices drooping; York, $5 40@5 56; bulk of sales at $5 25; heavy hogs $5 50@5 55.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, May 7.—Bran firmer at $1 40. Pork firmer at $18 25. Dry salt meats scarce at 7½@7¾c@8c. Bacon—sides scarce and higher at 9½@10c; clear 10½@10¾c; shoulders 7½c; sugar cured hams 14@15c. Lard—market almost bare; there 11¾c; keg 12c. Sugar in speculative demand and firmer; good common 7½c; low fair to fully fair 8@8½c; prime 9½c; strictly prime 9¾c. Cornmeal active and higher at $4 25. Others unchanged.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, May 7.—Flour steady with moderate demand. Wheat steady with moderate demand; white and Michigan $1 08; amber $1 07¾; seller June $1 05. No. 1 red $1 07; No. 2 $1 40. Corn in moderate demand, fair and market firm; high mixed 74@74½c, seller May 71¾c, seller June 70c; no grade 70c; damaged 70½c. Oats—demand good at full prices; No. 2, 35c; Michigan 35c.

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, May 7.—Cotton steady with moderate demand; middling 15½@15¾c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady at $1 25@1 40. Corn scarce at 92c. Oats 67½@70c. Lard active at 13½c. Bulk meats—demand good on the track; shoulders 7c; sides 9@9½c. Bacon steady; shoulders 8c; sides 10½@10¾c. Whisky—demand fair and market firm at 97c.

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Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, May 7.—Cotton quiet and steady; low middling 15c. Flour still and unchanged. Corn unsettled at 85c bid, 86c asked. Oats scarce at 63c. Lard active at 11@12c. Bacon active at 7½@7⅝@8@10½c.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, May 7.—Flour still and unchanged. Wheat quiet; red $1 35@1 40; amber $1 47@1 50. Rye 98c. Corn less active; yellow 70½@71c; mixed 68@68½c. Oats steady; white 64@66c; mixed 61@62c. Whisky 98c.

Chicago Lumber Market.

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OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, May 7, 1874.

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Soda crackers	7½ c		

WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

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New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, May 7.—Beeves—Receipts 1,406, making 4,230 for three days, against 3,620 same time last week. Quality fair, ranging common to extra; market d

CITY MATTERS.

Letters Held for Postage.

PITTSBURGH, May 7, 1874.

	Cents.
Susie F. Burrows, Cleveland, O.	3
Lillie J. Black, Bethlehem, Pa.	3
Camden Iron Co., Johnstown, Pa.	3
Wm. L. A. Greer, Canonsburgh, Pa.	3
W. D. Jenkins, Mckeesport, Pa.	3
Railway & Co., New York	3
Maggie Stoneaker, Tyrone City, Pa.	3

E. C. NORLEY, P. M.

The Temperance Movement.

The crusaders were out in the Second ward, this city, and in the Third and Seventh wards, Allegheny yesterday, but met with with rather discouraging receptions on each side of the river.

Mayor Blackmore.

We are pleased to report that His Honor, Mayor Blackmore yesterday visited Municipal Hall, where he remained about an hour receiving the congratulations of many friends on his convalescence. Subsequently the Mayor took a drive out Penn avenue. When the weather settles he will resume his daily attendance at the Mayor's office.

Receiving Stolen Goods.

Lieutenant Hagar, of the police force, last evening arrested an Italian named Peter Russia, on a charge of receiving stolen goods. The defendant, who keeps a pea nut stand on Eleventh street, purchased from a boy a lot of shirts, which were stolen. The allegation is that he knew the goods were stolen when he purchased them. Russia remains in the lock-up to await a hearing.

Allegheny Fire Department.

This afternoon, at two o'clock, the Committee of Allegheny Councils on Engines and Hose will inspect the engines, carriages, hose, and other appurtenances of the North Side Fire Department, on Montgomery avenue. The right of the line will rest on Sherman avenue. A feature of the display will be a test of Chief Engineer Gross's patent coupling and apparatus for detaching hose and attaching the feeding hose to the steamer.

The Ross-Grier Conspiracy Case.

Yesterday morning John Ross, late Secretary of the Water Commission, appeared before Alderman Hager, of the Second ward, before whom he was jointly, with Robert J. Grier, accused of conspiracy to defraud the city on account of the well-remembered water bond irregularity. Defendant waved a hearing, and entered bail in the sum of $5,000 for his appearance before the Grand Jury at the next term of Court. Major J. F. Denniston became his bondsman. It is almost unnecessary to add that the other defendant, Robert J. Grier, did not appear, and that he is supposed to be absent from the city at present.

A Crusader Cowhided.

A shameful proceeding was witnessed yesterday morning, about ten o'clock, on Magee street, in the sixth ward. It was none other than a female cowhiding of Cyrus Hall, a driver of a sewing machine wagon. It is stated that the man gave as a reason for the outrage that his wife had joined the crusaders, and he would not permit it. The lady had just come from her house, and was going down Magee street, when Sallie Ireland drove up. He jumped out of the wagon, with whip in hand, and rushing at the woman struck her several blows. The woman hastened home to avoid the scandal.

Serious Charges.

Mr. William H. McClelland, yesterday, appeared before Alderman Shore, to answer charges of aggravated assault and battery and mayhem, preferred by Mr. C. S. Black. It is alleged in the informations, that the defendant assaulted the person of the plaintiff with the point of an umbrella during an altercation, and that affiant has not only lost the sight of the eye, but that he will probably lose it in a dangerous injury. On the first charge Mr. McClelland waived a hearing and gave bail for Court in the sum of $1,000. In the case of mayhem, in the sum of $3,000. Mr. Black has also entered a suit for civil damages before the Prothonotary for injuries sustained at the hands of the said defendant.

On His Muscle.

Officer Bailey and Tyer, with great difficulty, arrested Joe McAteer at the corner of Penn avenue and Fourteenth street, about five o'clock yesterday morning, for acting in a disorderly manner under the influence of mixed drinks. Joe had finally to be placed in a wagon, and thus conveyed to the lock-up. On the way he made the afternoon hideous by his yells and struggles, and when he was a powerful men, all they could do to hold him secure. At the lock-up he became extremely violent, and it was with difficulty he was placed in a cell, where fatigued by his struggle with the fire-water and the two officers, he soon fell into a sound doze, greatly to the relief of the officers. Many more charges of disorderly conduct have been placed opposite his name on the Central Station docket.

Reunion of the One Hundred and Twentieth Regiment, O. V. I.

COMRADES: You are hereby notified that your furloughs expire on the second day of June, 1874, and it is to be expected that no ordinary difficulty will be allowed to prevent your attendance at roll call at the sixth annual reunion, which will be held in Akron, Ohio, on Tuesday, June 30, 1874, at ten o'clock A. M., excuse will shield any member from the disappreciation of his comrades if not promptly on hand on said day.

Committee of Arrangements—Captain James B. Tyler, Akron, Ohio; Captain Boydston, Daniel Buckwalter, Geo. W. Brown.

Orators of the day—General E. Tramfelter, Ashland, Ohio, and Captain B. F. Jones, Shreve, Ohio.

By order of Lieut. M. C. Roueh, President.
LIEUT. J. P. VAN NESS, Wooster, O., Sec'y.

Delta Tau Delta Convention.

The National Convention of the above named fraternity began its sessions in the G. A. R. Hall, Wednesday morning, May 6th.

Delegates were present from the following colleges: Wesleyan, Delaware, O.; Ohio University, Athens, O.; Washington and Jefferson, Washington, Pa.; Allegheny, Meadville, Pa.; Alumni Chapter, Pittsburgh; Monmouth, Monmouth, Ill.; Buchtel, Akron, O.; Bethany, Bethany W. Va.; Agricultural, Lansing, Mich.; Hillsdale, Hillsdale, Mich.; Lombard, Galesburg, Ill.; Wabash, Crawfordsville, Ind.; Indiana, Bloomington, Ind.; Simpson, Indianola, Ia.; Asbury, Greencastle, Ind.; Indiana Asbury, Greencastle, Ind.; Franklin, Franklin, Ind.; Central, Lexington, Ky.; and many others of less distinction.

On Wednesday evening R. W. Jesse Van Law, of Marietta O., delivered a fine original poem entitled, "The Modern Sensation."

Important business was transacted by the Convention, and in the afternoon an oration was delivered by Gen. T. F. Wilehs, of Akron O., the subject, "The Intolerance of Reform" we will be handled and reflected great credit upon an eminent speaker.

A banquet was given at Kinder Blair's, last evening, and was enjoyed by all who partook as could desire. A poem by Will Carleton, entitled the "Greeks of Modern Time," was composed expressly for this occasion was read by the President, Mr. G. L. Wright, of Meadville, and elicited great applause. Many toasts were given and happy responses made.

The following officers and speakers for the next convention were elected: President, W. C. Buchanan, (Cincinnati); Vice President, Jos. Eaton, Meadville, Pa.; F. M. Reitzel, Warren, O.; Corresponding Secretary, C. B. Wright, Cincinnati; Orator, Gen. T. F. Wills, Akron, O.; Poet, A. Bierce, Indiana; Historian, English Tarr, Wellsburg, W. Va. Meadville was selected as the place for holding the next convention which will convene on the first Wednesday in May, 1875.

OBITUARY.

General Alfred B. McCalmont.

This community will be surprised as well as pained at the announcement of the death of General Alfred B. McCalmont, of Franklin, Venango county. He died yesterday afternoon, at four o'clock, at the Girard House, Philadelphia, whither he had gone for the purpose of having a surgical operation performed upon him. Subsequent events, as we are informed, a slight sore appeared upon his lip, and although it inflicted no pain, it caused great uneasiness to him, as he feared it might be a cancer. As time wore on, it became to be more and to be so at last impressed with the conviction that the dreadful disease named had seized upon him. The thought unfitted him for business, and a few days ago he determined to visit Philadelphia for the purpose of consulting some of the leading surgeons of that city. He went alone, and the nature of the operation, if one was performed, is unknown. Yesterday morning or two since his wife was notified, by telegraph, that he was lying quite ill, and she hastened to join him. Yesterday the announcement of his death was received.

General McCalmont was born in Franklin, Venango county, and was about forty-eight years of age. He was educated at Dickinson College, Carlisle, and graduated with the honors of his class. He studied law at Franklin, and after practicing there for some time, came to Pittsburgh. He distinguished himself as a member of the bar here, and in 1856 was chosen to the office of City Solicitor. He was a member of the Democratic party, and for some time writing editor of the *Daily Union*, a position in which he achieved a high local reputation. He took an active part in the Presidential campaign of 1856, and was Assistant Attorney General of the United States under the Hon Jeremiah S. Black. He married Miss Sarah Evans, a lady who had been raised by Mrs. Sarah Collins of this city. He subsequently returned to Franklin, and when the rebellion was inaugurated he assisted in the organization of the One Hundred and Twenty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers, of which he was commissioned Lieutenant Colonel. He participated in the battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, and the Wilderness. In 1863 he was promoted to the rank of Colonel, and in 1864 was commissioned as Colonel of the One Hundred and Eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, under General Hartranft, and there was made a Brigadier General by brevet, and was honorably mustered out at the close of the war.

On his return home, General McCalmont resumed the practice of his profession, and his legal business frequently called him before the United States Courts, and the Supreme Court of the State, at their sessions in this city. In 1872, he was prominently spoken of as the Democratic candidate for Governor, and was backed by a strong delegation from the western counties in the Reading convention.

General McCalmont was possessed of rare ability. He was a logical and eloquent speaker, and a versatile and polished writer—gifts which are rarely associated in the same person. He was a man of positive character and strong convictions, and never betrayed his party. Socially he was kind, genial and affable, and won the esteem and respect even of his political opponents. He possessed in a large degree the friendship and good will of the members of the Pittsburgh bar, to nearly all of whom he was personally known. He was for several years a law partner of Thomas J. Keenan, Esq., and it was while the latter gentleman was proprietor of the *Daily Union* that Mr. McCalmont contributed to its editorial columns. His death will cause deep regret, not only in the northwestern counties, in which he was widely known, but throughout the State.

THE ORMSBY RAILROAD.

Sale Yesterday Under the Hammer.

Yesterday afternoon the Ormsby Passenger Railway was sold at public auction by the order of the trustee for the bondholders, Mr. W. C. Anghinbaugh. The sale took place at the South Side terminus, and was but slimly attended. Mr. Abram Garrison, for the bondholders, purchased the franchises and the rolling and live stock, buildings, &c., for $20,000, subject, however, to a mortgage of $8,700. Not withstanding the financial troubles of the road, it is now doing a fair business, and with every prospect of a paying business in the future. By careful management in behalf of said line, for the accommodation of the public, it will merit and certainly receive an increased patronage.

LIST OF PATENTS

Issued from the United States Patent Office to the Citizens of the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia.

Following is the list of patents issued from the United States Patent Office to citizens of the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia for the week ending May 7, 1874. Furnished for the COMMERCIAL from the office of J. McC. Perkins & Co., Counselors-at-law and solicitors for foreign and American patents, No. 515 Seventh street, Washington, D. C.:

Annealing Box—Charles A. McNish, Pittsburgh, Application filed March 17, 1874.

Speaking Tube—Theodore Nicle, Pittsburgh, Application filed April 10, 1874.

Cotton Bale Tie—Aaron J. Nellis, Pittsburgh, Application filed August 16, 1873.

Car Brake—George Westinghouse, Jr., Pittsburgh. Application filed November 22, 1873.

Bottom for Reheating and Welding Furnaces—Edward W. Wolfe, Pittsburgh. Application filed March 31, 1874.

Valve for Fluid Brake Pipes—George Westinghouse, Jr., Pittsburgh. Application filed December 1, 1873.

Manufacture of Homogeneous Steel—Ogden Bolton, Jr., Allegheny. Application filed September 3, 1873.

Compound for Treating Seeds—Eli Waganman, Derry township, Westmoreland county. Application filed March 30, 1874.

Earth Boring Machine—Brice X. Biafr and John A. Paul, Huntingdon. Application filed January 17, 1874.

Combined Dining and Ironing Table—John F. Martin, Lancaster. Application filed January 26, 1874.

Portable Sharpening Machine—Gelston Sanford, Steubenville, and Thomas Sanford, February 26, 1874.

Car Coupling—James Leith, Ridgway, assignor to himself and William T. Burdett, same place. Application filed March 7, 1874.

Thrashing Machine—Hannah H. Boon, Bristol township, Bucks county. Application filed March 16, 1874.

Farm Gate—Daniel Kaufman, Rolling Springs. Application filed March 23, 1874.

Extension Wagon Body—Alfred G. Heist, Allentown. Application filed March 13, 1874.

Car Coupling—Moses A. Keller, Littlestown. Application filed December 13, 1873.

Bit Stock—Johann Ernst Uhl, Renovo. Application filed September 27, 1873.

Apparatus for Drawing Coke from Ovens—Joseph H. Connelly, New Brighton. Application filed March 31, 1874.

Manufacture of Bessemer Steel—William R. Jones, Braddock's Field. Application filed April 8, 1874.

Curtain Cord Retainer—Henry Holcroft, Media, assignor of one-half his right to Benjamin A. Earl, Philadelphia. Application filed January 19, 1874.

Machine for Forming Sand Molds—William J. Reagan, Royer's Ford, assignor to Royer's Ford Iron Foundry, same place. Application filed January 17, 1874.

Stove Grate—Samuel Smyth, East Bridgewater. Application filed March 31, 1874.

Gage Staff for Leveling Millstones—Robert Lytle, Indiana, assignor of one-half his right to J. R. Smith, same place. Application filed April 4, 1874.

OHIO.

Plow—John W. Lowe, Ashland, Ohio. Application filed January 26, 1874.

Locomotive Headlight—Peter G. Van Wie and Albert E. Payne, Cleveland. Application filed March 31, 1874.

Lifting Jack—James T. Guthrie, Leesburg. Application filed April 1, 1874.

Basket for Sewing Machines—Valentine Lapham, Marion. Application filed February 18, 1874.

Wagon Brake—Brice G. Steward, Powhattan. Application filed February 27, 1874.

Automatic Gate—George R. Mease, Upper Sandusky. Application filed January 17, 1874.

Car Coupling—William H. Hammond, Syracuse. Application filed July 26, 1873.

Plow Sulky—John D. Harrison, Middletown, assignor of one-fourth his right to P. F. Tourrette, same place. Application filed October 2, 1873.

Watch Case Spring—Levi Stone, Mount Vernon. Application filed August 4, 1873.

Bolt—Valentine Lapham, Marion. Application filed February 18, 1874.

Children's Carriage—Peter Gendron, Toledo. Application filed August 11, 1873.

Sash Holder—Abram Gendron, Toledo. Application filed August 11, 1873.

Sash Supporter—Thomas J. King,—Camden. Application filed September 27, 1873.

Iron Fence—Timothy Rogers, Mount Vernon. Application filed February 24, 1874.

Wrench—William C. Crittendoh, Grafton. Application filed March 13, 1874.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Blower for Fire Grates—William D. Guseman, Morgantown. Application filed February 14, 1874.

The blower is counterbalanced by a weight suspended from the end of a lever, placed behind the fire-place front, and moving in a plain parallel to it.

How—Benjamin D. Sanders, Cross Creek township, Brooke county. Application filed August 18, 1873.

Tobacco Press—John McGrew and Jesse P. Davis. Reversed assignment of one-half the right said Davis, and said Davis assignor of one-half his right to Robert P. Steed, same place. Application filed March 28, 1873.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTIONS.

Meeting of the Special Committee of the County Committee---Separate Conventions to be Recommended---Attorney General's Opinion Asked as to County Officers.

The special committee appointed under a resolution of the Republican County Executive Committee to consider and report as to the number of conventions to be held June 9th, and the places for holding the same, met last evening at the Lincoln Club rooms, all members being present, and Jacob Reese, Esq., in the chair.

After a thorough canvass of the subject the committee took action as will be found below. Another meeting of the committee will be held in a few days to complete the work assigned them.

Resolved, That the Committee recommend that there be three conventions:

Convention No. 1.—Judicial, to nominate one candidate for Judge of Orphans Court, to meet in—Court room.

Convention No. 2.—Congressional, to nominate one candidate for Congress from 23d Congressional district, to meet in Select Council Chamber, Municipal Hall, Pittsburgh.

Convention No. 3.—Legislative, to nominate one candidate for Congress from 24th Congressional district, to meet in Common Council Chamber, City Hall, Allegheny.

Convention No. 4.—To nominate one candidate for Assistant District Attorney, to meet in—Court room.

That separate conventions be held in each Senatorial district.

That separate conventions be held in each Legislative district.

That the Senatorial and Legislative Conventions or districts composed of territory exclusively north of the Allegheny river be held in Allegheny, at such places as may be designated hereafter.

Resolved, That the chairman of this committee request an opinion from Attorney General Dimmick, in regard to whether we have a County Controller, and County Commissioners to elect this year, or whether any additional county officers created by the new Constitution are to be elected.

Adjourned to meet at the call of the chairman when the opinion of the Attorney General shall have been received.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Deeds Placed on Record Yesterday.

The following deeds were placed on record yesterday in the county Recorder's office:

John Dunseath to George Duncan, September 4, 1873; 101 perches land in Fawn township. $25

George Duncan to Kennedy Doniell, March 12, 1874; same land. $35

Michael Burkholder to Thomas Stewart, February 16, 1874; land in Marshall township. $700

Margaret Doenges to Anton Doenges, November 4, 1873; 3 acres and 139 perches land in Millvale township. $100

Mrs. Maria Humphreys to Franz Gartner, April 1, 1874; land on Twelfth ward, city, Penn avenue, 24x57½ feet. $1

Wm. R. Seevers to Franz Gartner, March 31, 1874; same ward, Penn avenue, 24x57½ feet. $1

John Osborne to Wm. J. Hamilton, November 26, 1873; lot Nineteenth ward, city, Butler street, 25x110 feet. $400

W. J. Hamilton to John P. Moore, April 28, 1874; same lot. $250

Robert Dickson, Trustee, and John H. Bailey, Receiver of National Exchange Company to Tenth Ward Bank, lot and building, Penn street and Stevenson's alley. $21 200

Pittsburgh and Castle Shannon Railroad Company, to Ludwig Zirckel, April 14, 1874, lot on Laurel avenue, Castle Shannon. $600

Jacob Schmidt to Mary Hammann, May 1, 1874, lot in Sharpsburg, Main street, 25x174 feet. $300

Allen G. Thompson to Alex. P. Lewis, April 23, 1874, lot in Chartiers borough, Dickson street, 22½x80 feet. $2,000

Peter Berres' administrator to John Miller, May 6, 1874, lot in Mifflin township. $350

John Hazlett to Joseph Hazlett, April 4, 1874, 212 acres land in Indiana township. $1 30

Alex. K. Dawson to Elizabeth Winsel, April 6, 1874, lot on Second ward, Allegheny, Arch street, 15x81 feet. $1,600

THE LAND SLIDES AT SOHO.

Examinations by a Committee---Remedies Suggested.

Residents and property holders have been put to much inconvenience and expense of late, by the frequent land slides about Soho, and as has already been reported, the Road Committee recently made a visit to the locality to see what remedies might be applied. Yesterday Messrs. Cunningham, Howard and Jeremy accompanied by the City Engineer made an inspection and found that the cause of the slip extended from Murphy to Brady streets, a distance of nearly six hundred yards, while its apex was reached at a point about two hundred feet above Fifth avenue. It was also ascertained that the whole surface to the depth of seven or eight feet is gradually slipping downward, and all indications it will either be deposited on the railroad or Second avenue. The causes of the landslides are included in the area, and although they are still intact, the ground may commence moving at any time. There are numerous springs, and the whole surface is of a very spongy nature. Pipes have been driven to the depth of ten feet, but they do not seem to inspire great confidence, and it is now thought that they will be entirely inadequate.

A number of suggestions have been made with a view of remedying the trouble. One plan is to build heavy retaining walls at Fifth avenue, Forbes street, and on the line of the railroad, and it is altogether probable that this will be recommended. Besides the walls, it has been suggested that if a sewer were constructed from Soho street, already proposed, could be opened, it would accomplish the same result.

The committee will consult upon needed remedies.

THE ACTING MAYOR'S COURT.

Brief History of Yesterday's Unfortunates.

Acting Mayor McMasters disposed of twenty-one common cases at the seven o'clock hearing yesterday morning. M. Duffy, found sleeping at the edge of the Washington street bridge, was sent up for forty-eight hours. John Mooney got six moons and Mary Curtis one to the Workhouse for drunkenness and disorderly conduct. Harley Hamilton and John Woods, for larceny, were committed for court in default of $300 bail. John Williams, John Mack and James Robinson, caught by officer Hoffmyer in the act of attempting to enter the Morning Star saloon on Wood street, Diamond, were assigned work at the Claremont barrel factory for thirty-eight hours.

At the four o'clock hearing yesterday afternoon the following unfortunates were worked:

Charles Jackson, caught by officer Clem Kreuter in the act of insulting a lady, thirty days; Howard Bowers, for drunkenness and disorderly conduct, thirty days; Edward Davenport (an old offender), for drunkenness and disorderly conduct, third offense, six months; Ben Buzzard, for drunkenness, disorderly conduct and being a common vagrant, six months.

THIRTEEN soldiers orphans, from the Cassville school, passed through the city last evening en route to the Philipsburg asylum, Beaver county, to which institution they have been transferred.

THE JANNEY CAR COUPLER.

An Interesting Test Yesterday---Description of the Invention---Opinions of Practical Railroad Men.

On the 29th of April, 1873, Mr. E. H. Janney, of Alexandria, Virginia, took out letters patent for "Janney's Combined Coupler and Buffer," an invention which, notwithstanding the many couplers already in use, bids fair to supersede them all. The device had not long been known until it attracted the attention of railroad men and capitalists, and a practical trial on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad so fully demonstrated its utility and superiority that a joint stock company was organized under the style of the "Janney Car Coupling Company of Alexandria, Va.," with Mr. Janney, the patentee, as President. The great satisfaction rendered on the above mentioned road by the coupler has led to its adoption on the Pan Handle and Ohio Railroad, and the company are now about to equip that road with it throughout, on freight as well as passenger cars. Two other Southern roads, leading into Atlanta, Georgia, have also ordered the coupling for their cars. Indeed, wherever the invention has been brought to the notice of practical railroad men, it has been pronounced superior to any other coupler, and is winning its way in favor solely upon its merits.

The coupler may be briefly described as follows: The inventor has followed nature, taking for his model the spinal vertebræ. The coupler, when closed, resembles a section of the backbone. It affords self-adjustment to all directions, without loss of distance. It has no lateral or longitudinal play, therefore prevents the jarring, thumping and jamming of the cars, so damaging to the rolling stock and so unpleasant to passengers. There is simply a supple, self-adjusting joint formed between the platforms, effectually preventing the meeting of the cars in opposite directions, and making a steadier train than by any other coupler in use. It is less expensive of the track, or difference in height of cars; does away with links and pins, and never pulls at an angle. It is, of course, an automatic coupler, and its use incurs no risk of the car-hands. It can be coupled and uncoupled on the shortest curves, with the greatest facility, and in case the cars leave the track in coupling will remain so.

Mr. Janney has been in this city for some time, arranging for a trial of his invention. The officers of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company had applied the coupling to a train of ten new cars, just out of their Allegheny shops, and a trial trip was made yesterday afternoon, the train, running down to Rochester, eighteen miles distant, and return. A number of prominent railway officials were on board to witness the test, among them Messrs. J. D. Layng, Assistant General Manager; A. M. Cunningham, Master Mechanic; Guthrie Mills, Master Car Builder; Wm. Mullins, Supply Agent; D. McCoy, Superintendent of the Allegheny road; Jacob Meyer, Superintendent of the Mansfield, Coldwater and Lake Michigan road; M. Kimball, Superintendent of the Fort Wayne and Pittsburgh road; G. S. Griscom, Superintendent of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago road; Mr. Durgin, Superintendent of the Pittsburgh Locomotive Works; Mr. Whittaker, of the Union Car Company; Mr. Gilchrist, Foreman of the Pittsburgh Cast Steel Company, and others. The test was very satisfactory, and those whom we heard express their opinion were highly pleased with the manner in which the coupler worked. Mr. Cunningham remarked: "It certainly comes up to all my expectations, and is a given thing after such a test." Mr. Lang expressed his entire satisfaction with the trial, as did also Mr. Marquis and others. On the return, the train was brought over to the Union Depot, in this city, by testing a number of the curves in Penn avenue and the depot, which is said to be the sharpest curve for passenger trains in the United States. It did equally as well here as on any other point. It did equally as well because attained a speed of fully fifty miles an hour, and both going and coming repeatedly made some very rough stops, but there was no jarring or jamming. The steadiness of motion maintained, in fact, was perfectly remarkable, and demonstrated that the coupler was capable of doing all that its inventor claimed.

THE PIPE MANUFACTURERS.

National Convention---Firms Represented ---Uniform Scale of Prices Adopted---Time and Place of Next Meeting.

The National Convention of Wrought Iron Pipe Manufacturers reassembled promptly, at ten o'clock yesterday morning, in the office of Messrs. Evans, Dalzell & Co., 163 First avenue, and was called to order by Mr. A. M. Wood, of New York, the President. Mr. Campbell B. Herron, of Allegheny, was chosen Vice President. Mr. George W. Woodward, of Taunton, Massachusetts, is the Secretary and Treasurer. The informal meeting was then made the occasion of a very few of the smaller ones, all the mills belonging to the association were represented. The association has been in existence seven years, and a meeting is usually held every three months.

The following is a list of the firms having representatives at the Convention: Morris, Tasker & Co., Philadelphia; National Tube Works, Boston; Eesion and McKeesport; W. C. Allison & Sons, Philadelphia; Long, Chadsey & Co., Cincinnati; Byers, McCollough & Co., Pittsburgh; William Graff & Co., Pittsburgh; Spang, McMasters & Co., Reading; Albright Brothers & Co., Allentown; Benton Steam and Gas Pipe Works, Brooklyn, New York; Shelby Iron Co., Shelby; Chicago Crane Brothers' Manufacturing Company, Chicago; Niagara Chain Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; Washington Pipe Works, Boston; Evans, Fieldhouse & Co., Newport; Taunton Iron Manufacturing Company, Taunton, Mass.; Middletown Tube Works, Middletown, Pa.; Scoville & Chase, Cleveland, O.; Alpha Smith & Co., Wheeling; Coles & Co., Y.; Enoch Lamb's Pipe Works, New York; Isaac J. Griffith & Brothers' Industrial Pipe Works, Philadelphia.

The committee appointed at the Wednesday afternoon session, on the subject of a uniform scale of prices, made a report, which, after a brief but entirely harmonious discussion was unanimously adopted.

The convention then adjourned to meet at Niagara Falls, August 6th, prox.

The object of the convention, was to more satisfactorily adjust prices, compare rates, as to the cost of manufacturing, exchange views, and to cultivate acquaintance and good-fellowship among the members. The harmony which characterized the proceedings, and the unanimous acquiescence which characterized the adoption of the scale of prices, show that this object has been fully attained.

SECOND AVENUE.

The Difference Between the Second Avenue Commissioners and The Connellsville Railroad.

The Special Committee appointed by Councils, to consider the difference between the Second avenue Commissioners and the Connellsville Railroad, and to effect a compromise, met again yesterday afternoon, Mr. Cunningham in the chair.

An engineer of the railroad company was present, but none of the Improvement Commissioners.

After a full discussion of all the points involved, during which a feeling to favor the company was manifested, with the result that the following propositions were agreed to as a matter of compromise, and an ordinance will be prepared in accordance therewith, and reported to Councils at next meeting.

The railroad company to build a bridge at Glenwood crossing, and one at the Hazelwood crossing, of sufficient height to allow use of the road below by existing grades, and also crossing the city is to construct the approaches. Openings are to be made at Nine Mile run, and also at four Mile run, and also such openings at the eastern end of the avenue as may hereafter be required by the laying of new streets hereafter.

It is also proposed that the avenue be widened and straightened so as to obviate the difficulty at the Pittsburgh Gas Company, and that the railroad company be allowed the use of such widening and straightening. Further, that the railroad company be allowed the use of the north sidewalk in certain portions, and that they be required to build a retaining wall.

Adjourned.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court---Judge McCandless.

Martin V. B. Mercer, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. Assignee's report of the sale of certain real estate approved and sale confirmed.

W. O. Williams, bankrupt, Erie county. Assignee's report of the sale of certain real estate presented, approved and said sale confirmed.

The Grand Jury returned true bills in the following cases:

United States vs. Seth Todd Perley, lawyer, Erie county. Indicted for demanding and receiving greater fees for collecting bounty than is provided for in the laws of the United States.

United States vs. Robert E. Devore, Clarion county. Indicted for passing, attempting to pass, and having in possession, a counterfeited note.

United States vs. Miles R. O'Conner, Tioga county. Indicted for retailing liquor without having paid the special tax.

United States vs. Gotlieb George, Luzerne county. Indicted for passing counterfeit money. The principal witness for the United States being dead, on motion of United States Attorney, a *nolle prosequi* ordered to be entered. Powers for defendant.

United States vs. John Mckinley, Armstrong county. Indicted for passing counterfeit money. Trial proceeded with. Barclay addressed the jury for defendant. Verdict—United States Attorney Reed closed for the government. Jury out.

Samuel L. Dunn. Indicted for passing counterfeit money. Order made for the payment out of United States funds for the defendant's witnesses.

Common Pleas---Judge Sterrett.

The jury, in the case of John Morrison vs. Letitia Morrison, found for the plaintiff for $3,060 00.

A Pillow appealed from the assessment of the Commissioners for the Deer Creek bridge, and they do not seem to inspire great confidence, and it is now thought that they will be entirely inadequate.

A number of suggestions have been made with a view of remedying the trouble. One plan is to build heavy retaining walls at Fifth avenue, Forbes street, and on the line of the railroad, and it is altogether probable that this will be recommended. Besides the walls, it has been suggested that if a sewer were constructed from Soho street, already proposed, could be opened, it would accomplish the same result.

The committee will consult upon needed remedies.

STREETS IN ALLEGHENY.

A Number of Improvements Ordered---Pay Rolls Approved---Paving of Balkam Street to be Investigated.

A regular meeting of the Allegheny Street Committee was held last evening in Select Council chamber, and the following business transacted:

NEW STREETS.

Ordinances for grading, paving and curbing Creighton alley, from Lodtle to Carroll street; and Taylor avenue from Palo Alto to Webster street.

The committee then reconsidered their former action recommending to councils the grading, paving and curbing of Henderson, Fairmount and other streets under the Penn avenue act, by style of the "Janney Car Coupling Company of Alexandria, Va.," with Mr. Janney, the patentee, as President. The great satisfaction rendered on the above mentioned road by the coupler has led to its adoption on the Pan Handle and Ohio Railroad, and the company are now about to equip that road with it throughout, on freight as well as passenger cars. Two other Southern roads, leading into Atlanta, Georgia, have also ordered the coupling for their cars. Indeed, wherever the invention has been brought to the notice of practical railroad men, it has been pronounced superior to any other coupler, and is winning its way in favor solely upon its merits.

The coupler may be briefly described as follows: The inventor has followed nature, taking for his model the spinal vertebræ. The coupler, when closed, resembles a section of the backbone. It affords self-adjustment to all directions, without loss of distance. It has no lateral or longitudinal play, therefore prevents the jarring, thumping and jamming of the cars, so damaging to the rolling stock and so unpleasant to passengers. There is simply a supple, self-adjusting joint formed between the platforms, effectually preventing the meeting of the cars in opposite directions, and making a steadier train than by any other coupler in use. It is less expensive of the track, or difference in height of cars; does away with links and pins, and never pulls at an angle. It is, of course, an automatic coupler, and its use incurs no risk of the car-hands. It can be coupled and uncoupled on the shortest curves, with the greatest facility, and in case the cars leave the track in coupling will remain so.

Mr. Janney has been in this city for some time, arranging for a trial of his invention. The officers of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company had applied the coupling to a train of ten new cars, just out of their Allegheny shops, and a trial trip was made yesterday afternoon, the train, running down to Rochester, eighteen miles distant, and return. A number of prominent railway officials were on board to witness the test, among them Messrs. J. D. Layng, Assistant General Manager; A. M. Cunningham, Master Mechanic; Guthrie Mills, Master Car Builder; Wm. Mullins, Supply Agent; D. McCoy, Superintendent of the Allegheny road; Jacob Meyer, Superintendent of the Mansfield, Coldwater and Lake Michigan road; M. Kimball, Superintendent of the Fort Wayne and Pittsburgh road; G. S. Griscom, Superintendent of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago road; Mr. Durgin, Superintendent of the Pittsburgh Locomotive Works; Mr. Whittaker, of the Union Car Company; Mr. Gilchrist, Foreman of the Pittsburgh Cast Steel Company, and others. The test was very satisfactory, and those whom we heard express their opinion were highly pleased with the manner in which the coupler worked. Mr. Cunningham remarked: "It certainly comes up to all my expectations, and is a given thing after such a test." Mr. Lang expressed his entire satisfaction with the trial, as did also Mr. Marquis and others. On the return, the train was brought over to the Union Depot, in this city, by testing a number of the curves in Penn avenue and the depot, which is said to be the sharpest curve for passenger trains in the United States. It did equally as well here as on any other point. In coming up, the engineer attained a speed of fully fifty miles an hour, and both going and coming repeatedly made some very rough stops, but there was no jarring or jamming. The steadiness of motion maintained, in fact, was perfectly remarkable, and demonstrated that the coupler was capable of doing all that its inventor claimed.

NEW SEWERS.

Ordinances were ordered for a lateral sewer on the first alley west of Preble avenue from Ohio avenue to Pine alley; for the extension of the Monterey street main sewer from Taylor avenue to Jackson street; for a lateral sewer on West alley, to connect westwardly with the Third street sewer; for a lateral sewer on Carroll street, to connect with the first alley sewer west of Federal street.

A resolution was ordered for the vacating of a ten foot alley running from Ohio to Sheffield street, between Preble avenue and Voegtly street.

On motion, Messrs. Howard, Cunningham and Jeremy were appointed a sub-committee to examine, in conjunction with City Engineer, the slips on Howard street, and report at the next meeting of the committee what is best to be done.

The Commissioner was authorized to advertise for proposals for building steps on Long lane, and report at next meeting.

The Controller was authorized to advertise for proposals for furnishing and laying stone; crossings, to be of Homewood stone.

AN INVESTIGATION.

A communication was read from Birmingham, Watson & Co., calling attention to the inferior size of stone put down by the contractor on Balkam street, and asking the committee to investigate the matter.

On motion, it was resolved that the entire Street Committee go in a body, on Monday, at half-past one o'clock, to examine the street for themselves.

FINANCIAL.

Bills from the Eastern and Western Districts, as also the pay-rolls, were then approved, as follows:

Eastern District—Pay-roll	$1,312 35
Western District—Pay-roll	1,725 76
Total	$3,038 11
Eastern District—Bills	$ 259
Western District—Bills	116
Total	$ 375

Adjourned.

DECORATION DAY.

Meeting Last Night of Post No. 88, G. A. R., to Make Suitable Arrangements---The Proceedings---Action of Posts 3, 117 and 151---Proposed Public Commemoration at the Soldiers' Monument.

The various posts of the Grand Army of the Republic are earnestly engaged in preparing for the proper commemoration of Decoration Day, which is annually observed on the 30th day of the month of flowers. Post 88, G. A. R., met last evening in their hall, East Diamond, Allegheny. Mr. S. H. Graham occupied the chair, with J. C. Donaldson, Secretary.

On motion, a Committee of Arrangements was appointed to suggest a programme for Memorial Day. The committee retired, and after a brief absence reported a programme recommending the appointment of the following committees:

On Finance—Messrs. Abe Patterson, Alderman D. L. Smith, Capt. W. W. Tyson and A. J. Pentecost.

On Orator—Capt. W. W. Tyson and Mr. Abe Patterson.

On Music—Messrs. D. Cornelius and George W. Weaver.

On Marshals—Messrs. W. W. Graham, J. D. Ramsey, J. H. Stevens and Thompson W. Smith.

On Printing—Messrs. A. J. Pentecost, W. B. McClicker and W. S. Caldwell.

On Invitation—Messrs. D. Smith and Dr. D. W. Riggs were appointed a committee to invite the children of the several public schools to take part in the celebration.

It was suggested that public services be held at the base of the Soldier's Monument, and the Committee on Programme was instructed to obtain the necessary permission from the Park Commissioners.

The same committee was instructed to consult with the proper authorities of the Union cemeteries, in reference to allowing the general public to participate in the ceremony of decorating the graves of deceased soldiers in those places of sepulture.

On motion, adjourned.

Post No. 3 G. A. R., this city, met on Monday night and also appointed a Committee of Arrangements, consisting of Capt. W. W. Tyson, at the East End, on Tuesday evening and Post No. 151, on Wednesday evening, took similar action.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Last evening Mr. Booth played his *Othello* to as good an audience as has been seen in the Opera House for many a month. As we intimated yesterday, the interest of the occasion centered upon the difference between the Moor of Booth and that of Salvini, which we lately saw. That there must be a wide distinction between the two characters, is abundantly evident from the opposite natures of the two actors and their totally different education. From the born Italian we naturally expect a wilder play of passion; and from the physically powerful Salvini we look for the flashing of lightning and tempest of rage, than from the cultured and refined student whom we recognize in Booth. It were impossible for the two actors to read Shakespeare with the same eyes, and so it is the first difficulties to a judge each by the standard of his conception of the part to be assumed.

Salvini looks upon *Othello* to be a soldier of fortune—a born commander of men; he stoops to love, but it is a love not much above mere brutish desire for the ones others, as is manifested in himself, save only when the demon of jealousy takes possession of his bosom; and in the exercise of his elder passion he is a fiend inc